

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN THE HOME.

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LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903 at the Department of Agriculture.

Vol. 26 No. 23
Whole No. 428

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, DECEMBER 5, 1907.

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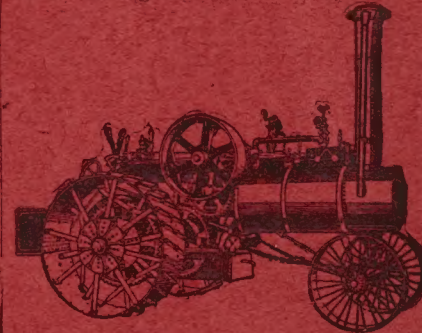
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Driving to Town:—

You don't often find time
to drive to town—too busy—
lots of work around the farm—
hard work at that—

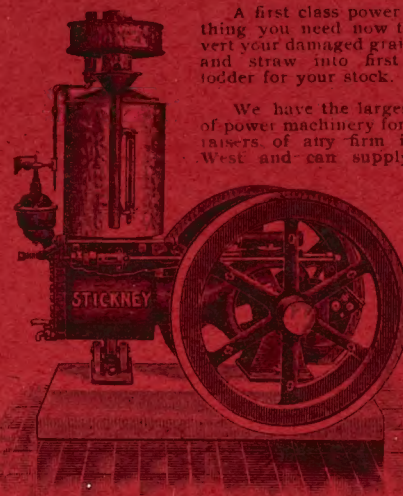
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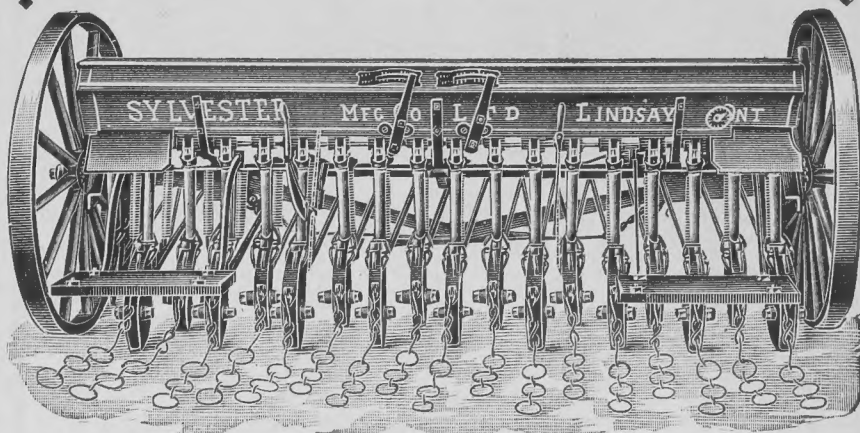
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P. O. Address

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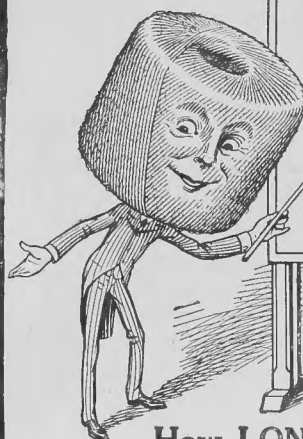
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10 BALLS INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY'S TWINE---503 3/4 FT

AVERAGE LENGTH PER LB.
10 BALLS 1ST COMPETITOR'S TWINE-----467 3/4 FT

AVERAGE LENGTH PER LB.
10 BALLS 2ND COMPETITOR'S TWINE-----462 3/4 FT

AVERAGE LENGTH PER LB.
10 BALLS 3RD COMPETITOR'S TWINE---452 3/4 FT

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"A pound's a pound the world around," it is said. But that rule does not measure the length, strength, or quality of binder twine. And these are important to you.

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Of course competing sellers can make all kinds of assertions. It's not bald assertions you want, but *proof as shown by actual tests.*

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Five hundred feet is considered the standard for length of sisal and standard twines. When your twine runs below this you are not getting what you are paying for.

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The above illustration shows that competitors' twines run from 467 3/4 feet to as low as 452 3/4 feet to the pound—while International runs above 503 feet to the pound.

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Means a great difference in price, also. The

International Harvester Company twine is the *least expensive twine*, as you can figure at a glance. Frequently, so called "cheap" twine is offered at a reduction of a quarter of a cent a pound.

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For \$1.75—The Nor'-West Farmer and Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy
For \$2.75—The Nor'-West Farmer and Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson
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ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

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CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA

VOL. 26, No. 23
WHOLE No. 423

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 5, 1907

\$1 a Year
in advance



Canada has the most extensive fisheries in the world, including 12,780 miles of sea coast line.

The corner stone for a monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers who first landed on Cape Cod in 1620 was laid three weeks ago at Plymouth, Mass.

Emperor William left ten thousand dollars at Windsor Castle to be distributed as tips among the servants. And thus the tipping evil is given a great send-off.

New York has ordered that no more sky-scrapers may be put up within the city limits. No building there henceforth is to be run up higher than 250 feet.

"Forest fires come as regularly as the seasons," says a Consular report on Algeria. "These continual fires will finish by ruining the forests, and when that happens Algeria will be no more inhabitable than the Sahara."

A credit of nearly \$4,000,000 (7,732,000 roubles) for the relief of peasants suffering from the bad harvest is said to have been inserted in the extraordinary estimates of the Ministry of the Interior of Russia for 1908. The southwestern provinces are those principally affected.

According to an official estimate the wage earners of Canada, during the year 1906, numbered 661,485 males and 153,445 females working at regular and extra employment in 1,621 kinds of occupations. The aggregate wages for the year amounted to \$286,534,850.

The first paper mill in Canada was started at Jacques Cartier, Quebec, by a Mr. Jackson, in August, 1800, and was in successful operation until 1857. The second mill was started at St. Andrews, Quebec, in 1803, the same year in which the Fourdrinier, a machine which was to revolutionize paper making, was introduced into England.

Prof. Willard, of the Department of Geology of the North Dakota Agricultural College, recently finished unpacking the collection of specimens from the ancient petrified forests of the country west of the Missouri River which were gathered this summer. Several hundred specimens of various species of petrified and agatized wood have been collected. Some of them are large fragments of stumps; others are small hand specimens. Several remnants of ancient forests were discovered this summer. Some stumps and trunks of trees four feet in diameter were uncovered.

The people of the United States are puzzled over the recent birthday message of the Mikado to the Japanese residing in the Hawaiian Islands. The message said:—"Should emergency arise, offer yourself courageously to your beloved country, and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne."

Experts in sun spots tell us that the present spots on the sun are twelve times the size of the earth, and that such spots usually precede storms, floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. During a violent earthquake in Unalaska, last month, Mount McCulloch dwindled to almost nothing. McCulloch Peak resulted from a recent volcanic eruption in the Bogostov Islands, and was discovered by the

for the Construction of Instruments of Precision in Geneva, then to the Board of Trade, to be compared with the instrument already there, and finally to the Mint, whence it has just returned. Every year for the next ten years it will be further examined. If it varies by the millionth of an inch it will be replaced, otherwise it will become a standard.

The greatest achievement of the third Hague Conference, perhaps, has been that it has decided to meet again. To meet again—not once nor twice at some undefined period dependent on the caprice of a monarch or the mood of Europe, but regularly and solemnly, with careful preparations for profitable debate and decision, with preliminary negotiations that will give a new edge

across instead of half this width, as at present. In two places new cuttings are to be made in order to do away with existing curves, which are objectionable. Passing-places will be provided every six miles, and four of these enlargements are to be still further widened to allow vessels to turn round. The new locks will be eleven hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet in width, the depth of water being forty-six feet at the ordinary canal-level. The alterations are for the purpose of allowing war-vessels of the "Dreadnought" type to pass through the canal.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the death rate in Paris was 32, and its decline was slow until about 1885, when more attention began to be paid to direct experimentation and research and the application of scientific principles to personal hygiene and public sanitation. The greatest triumph of the new methods has been in the care of children. In the last fifty years the death rate of children under five has fallen from 158 to 55 per thousand living. For children between five and ten it has fallen from 13 to 5, and for those between 10 and 14, from 7 to 3. Next to children's diseases, the greatest progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of typhoid fever, diphtheria, and diseases of the respiratory organs. No wonder that when the French people were recently called upon by a popular journal to vote for the greatest man their country had produced they placed Pasteur, to whom we owe the beginnings of our knowledge of bacteriology, far ahead of Napoleon and Hugo.

A most interesting story about the delivery of a letter, held for 25 years in the Toronto post office, has just been put into circulation. The tale is a pathetic one, as follows: Away back in 1880 a citizen of Toronto, who had been absent in Europe for some months, arriving in New York, wrote to his wife in Toronto that he would be home in two days' time. The letter expressed in affectionate language the delight with which he looked forward to the home-coming after long separation from the family circle. By some mischance this letter fell into a crevice behind a letter rack at the Toronto General Postoffice. About two years ago, during some alterations in the postoffice, the letter was found and forwarded to headquarters at Ottawa. Dr. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster General, read the letter and instituted inquiries with a view to having it redirected and delivered. In Toronto it was learned that the family had removed some years ago to Barrie. An inquiry addressed to Barrie elicited the information that the daughter of the sender was living at Port Hope. The letter was accordingly forwarded to her there. A few days later Dr. Coulter received a letter from her telling him that her father had been killed in a railway wreck in New York State the day after he wrote the letter. Her mother had since died, and the letter now received after twenty-five years would be kept as a priceless treasure, containing as it did the last message of affection from her father.

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and leave off sending in your renewal until the rush starts, you had better attend to it now. We have several thousand names on our list whose subscriptions expire this month, and we would esteem it a favor if each one of these would see that his renewal is sent in early.

Examine the date on the label of your paper, and, before you let the matter pass from your mind, sit down and fill in the blank form that will be found in another part of this issue. Look up our clubbing offers, for they will save you money. Remittances should be sent by Postal Note, Express Order, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. If you have the interests of your neighbor at heart, get his subscription and send it along with your own.

DO IT TO-DAY

officers of the United States revenue cutter "McCulloch." The peak was subsequently visited by Boston scientists, who reported that the peak had been increasing in size. Earthquake shocks, which are believed to have caused its sudden shrinkage, were felt for miles around the Bogostov Islands and Unalaska, and at one place all of the water was thrown up to nearly 35 feet out of the sea.

Ten years to make a yard-measure sounds a little extravagant, but not when that "yard-measure" is of platinum and iridium, and is the standard yard-measure destined for the British Government standard weights and measures strong room. There a new standard yard-measure has just been placed after being in process of construction since 1897. Upon completion it was subjected to a number of tests from all of which it emerged with honors. The measure was sent for examination to Paris, also to the Society

and point to the actual proceedings. That is an immense step in advance, for it is the formal recognition of the permanent existence of the Parliament of the World. How great the step is those will best recognize who remember that the greatest struggles of the British Parliament were not for an extension of powers, but for the right to periodical sessions. The Hague Parliament has now, without a struggle, reached the stage attained by the English Parliament after the Revolution of 1688. That is one of the greatest facts of the present year.

According to a paper on engineering, the German Government contemplates the widening and improvement of the North Sea and Baltic Canal, which, if the projected scheme is carried out, will be a work of great magnitude. In round figures, the depth is to be increased from twenty-nine to thirty-six feet, and the bottom will measure one hundred and forty-four feet



Feeding Live Stock.

A trip to the Winnipeg stock yards would convince anybody that there is great need for improvement in the quality of meat animals that come forward from the farms and ranges of the West. Just why the quality of the stuff sent in is so inferior is hard to understand. It cannot be because there are so few people in Canada that eat beef, mutton and pork; neither can it be due to the lack of the proper kinds of feed for the economical production of meat. A prominent Montreal buyer recently told us that the great trouble with the western farmer was that he did not appreciate the importance of quality in meat animals, and while there may be a good deal to say on the other side, let us take whatever benefit we can from his suggestion. Cattle are sent to the yards in a half-fat condition, and because they do not bring high prices the producer concludes that there is no money in raising cattle. So far as his own experience goes, this producer has come to the right conclusion, for there is no money in raising a poor class of cattle, and then sending them to market before they are ready.

There is no longer any serious question as to the profitability of feeding cattle in Western Canada, for men have made money doing that and are making money still.

This closing year has been fruitful in a good many ways, and especially so in showing farmers the necessity for keeping stock to consume their feed grain and the large amount of coarse feed that can be so easily produced on our Western farms. This winter a number will study the feeding question, and we believe that in a very few years much more feeding will be done. It is not at all necessary to think that there are only a few who can feed. Feeding and fattening stock should be a part of the work on every farm. It will mean so much to the agriculture of the country, and will be an added resource to the man who engages in that business.

The question of rations is one that causes considerable discussion, and most feeders have their own private opinions about what is best. The term "balanced ration" is a means of confusion to a great many people, but, when understood, it is not at all confusing. Feeds contain certain elements that are utilized by the animal for making growth. Different tissues, or parts, of the animal need different kinds of food for doing their work properly. A working animal must have muscle-building foods; a dairy cow must have food suitable for making milk and butter; while an animal that is intended for the butcher must have food containing lots of fat-making material. Some feeds are good for some of these purposes, while some are best suited for others. Sometimes a combination of different feeds gives the best results. It is the combination of feed that gives the best results that is called a "balanced ration." Scientific men have experimented with animals and have found that fattening animals need a certain amount of protein, a certain amount of carbohydrates, a certain amount of fat, and a certain amount of mineral elements, in order to give the best results. They have made numerous analyses of the different feeding stuffs and found out how much of each of the above compounds they contain. Using these results with their feeding experiments, they have been able to ascertain how much of each kind of grain to use in feeding animals to get best results. They have been able to fix up a strictly balanced ration.

But we do not need to go to all that trouble. We know that barley is very rich in starchy matter, or carbohydrates, and is thus good for fattening. Oats

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K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Introducer and grower of Western Rye grass. For sale, the stock bull, Prince Doro—48628—and six youngsters one year and under, also females, all ages. Write for particulars or call. Farm one mile out, Phone 93 B.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Menteith, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

TURNBULL & GOEDBLOED, Laurier, Man., breeders of high-class Shorthorns. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Bulls won first Neepawa, second Brandon.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

GEO. LITTLE, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Scottish Canadian, =36100=, winner of Grand Sweepstakes at Winnipeg, at head of herd. Write for wants.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale horses and Yorkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride =28855=.

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W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

T. W. ROBSON, Thorndale Stock Farm, Manitou, Man., has for sale 20 young bulls, and a few females.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

JOHN LOGAN, Bethany, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. 7 young bulls for sale, sired by Lord Loggans (Imp.)

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

W. J. McFADDAN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

E. A. AUGUST, Bates, Man., breeder of high-class Clydesdale horses.

GEO. GORDON, Murlton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Barred Rocks. Stock for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

A. J. MOORE, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Hackney and Clydesdale horses.

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JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man.—Short-horns and Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

F. MURDOCH, Springbank Farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Young stock for sale in the various classes at reasonable rates.

SUFFOLK PUNCHES, Messrs. Jaques Bros., Lamerton P.O., Alta., importers and breeders. Stallions for sale. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Photos on application.

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., Breeder of Red Poll Cattle, won grand championship on females, 2nd and 3rd in 3 days' milking contest, Winnipeg, July, 1907. Bulls for sale.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. Stock always for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorcas, and White Wyandotte poultry.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

R. C. McLAREN, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Cotswold sheep.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, Yorkton, Sask., breeder of Hereford cattle.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short-horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

T. H. PERDUE, Wild Rose Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

H. O. AVEARST, Mount Royal, Man., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask., breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire swine. Stock for sale.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

ROBT. BOWES, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Ranch, Maple Creek, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, draft and saddle horses. Stock for sale at all times.

F. CHESLEY, Alexander, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Emancipator =48050= at head of herd. Write.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshire, Berkshires and White Plymouth Rocks. Booking orders for eggs and young stock. Write.

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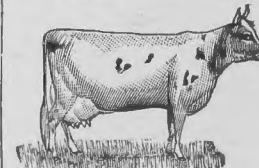
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A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

and wheat bran have considerable quantities of protein or muscle-building material, and should be fed in connection with the barley. Oats also have a considerable percentage of oil, in the germ, and are thus very good for fattening as well as for growing animals. The experience of feeders in this country has shown that oat and barley chop, with some bran, makes about as good a grain ration as can be secured. And if such a ration were analysed it would be found to contain the elements of nutrition in somewhat the same proportions as the scientists found were best. Such a ration is about as nearly balanced as it is practical to try to make it.

There are other things to be considered also besides having the ration balanced. It must be palatable, and it must be so easy of digestion as to keep the animal in good health. To make it so, roots and hay and straw should be fed in liberal quantities. The roots are valuable for their succulence, while the hay and straw are needed for roughage. Although roots, mangels and turnips do not contain great amounts of food material, yet they are almost indispensable to good results in stall feeding. They give the system good tone and keep the digestion active. Hay, straw and other fodders are necessary, as all know, both for what they contain and for distending the digestive system, and allowing the digestive fluids to more readily work through the whole mass of food.

We shall have more to say later about the comparative values of different feed stuffs, and concerning feeding practices common to this country, and results which may be expected. This winter will be a good time to study the feeding question; send for the government bulletins if you do not have them, read all the agricultural papers you can, and prepare to keep more stock and farm in such a way as to make more money for yourself, make yourself less work, and prepare to leave to your sons a farm that is as fertile and productive as when you went on it. That will be farming that is farming.

The Finishing of Beef.

By A. E. George, Roland, Man.

After reading an article in your Nov. 5 issue on "Who will get that \$200?" I take the pleasure of writing a few lines on Christmas beef, or which is the champion steer for the festive season? Having learned the butcher's trade in England, and having followed it for a number of years, my experience in buying cattle, sheep and pigs has given me some information on the meat question. Also having served as judge at several of the English fat stock shows, my experience was increased.

Early in December the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, and the London Smithfield Club will hold their annual exhibitions of Christmas fat stock. The Birmingham show generally gets an entry of about 300 head of cattle, but the Hall at Islington, London, has to find stalls for something like five or six hundred animals of the beef tribe, besides sheep, pigs, roots, implements and other exhibits.

Cattle show week in both of these cities always brings together the noted breeders and feeders, also the leading farmers from far and near. At the Birmingham show one beast has the chance of winning for its owner over four hundred guineas in prizes. These prizes include cash premiums and handsome silver cups, among which are the "Elkington Challenge Cup," valued at one hundred guineas, awarded for the best beast in the show; the "Thorley Challenge Cup," valued at one hundred guineas, awarded for the best steer or heifer, any breed, property of any member of the society. This latter also wins its cash prize of 25 guineas, the society's prize of 50 guineas, and the Lord Mayor's prize of 50 guineas for gaining the highest honors. The animal that thus carries off these flying colors for its owner not only requires

scientific breeding, but demands a lot of attention and work to bring it to perfection under three years.

This kind of animal, no doubt, is worthy of inspection while alive, but when it ends its days in the slaughterhouse, and its carcass goes to the butcher shop to be cut up into joints and sold to return the high price that was paid for it when in the show, then the butcher sees trouble. His customers will tell him that that beef is far too fat, and they could not eat it; consequently the greatest portion finds its way into tallow, which means not only waste, but a loss.

One of the best and strongest classes that is arranged at these Christmas shows is the butchers' class. There are three cash prizes offered for the best butcher's beast in any of the cattle classes and of any breed, under 3 years old and not over sixteen hundred pounds in weight. This class is always judged by three or four experienced butchers.

In 1902 I was one of the judges at Bingley Hall for this class, and we had a strong entry of 43 choice animals. The first prize went to a cross-bred steer, the property of H. C. Holland, Esq., of Newport, Salop. Mr. J. J. Cridlan, of Maisemore Park, Gloucester, received second prize on an Aberdeen-Angus heifer. The third prize went to Viscount Portman, of Bryansford, Blandford, for a Devon steer.

This is where the judging is used not only for the benefit of the trade, but for the public's taste. A steer has the advantage over a heifer, as the females are fatter natured. A lot depends on the breed and bone. A cross-bred or Aberdeen-Angus are wonderfully heavy flesh carriers, and contain an abundance of juicy roasting meat. The Herefords are small in the bone, with well-sprung ribs and level backs, but are fat and light in flesh of the boiling parts, although they are one of the best beef producers we have. The Shorthorn beats you for their heavy bones and long great shanks, and they are coarse in the grain of meat. Coming again to the Aberdeen-Angus you have a breed second to none, their good level backs, broad loins and deep shoulders (being short in their bodies and standing on short legs) enabling the blacks to be good cutters. A good cross-bred of Hereford and Galloway, or with a fine-bred Shorthorn, that is firm to the touch, with a good flank and chine, tells you that he has the good points, but no doubt we shall see at Brandon many good animals, and all anxious to get the red ribbon.

Ed. Note.—As Mr. George's letter reaches us, we have not seen the final prize list for the Brandon show. If not already provided, would it not be a good plan to have at our winter shows a butcher's class, to be judged according to the fitness of the animals for immediate and profitable killing?

A National Live Stock Convention.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Association was held on November 7th, at the office of the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, to consider the calling of the next convention of that body. The meeting was attended by the President, Hon. John Dryden, Toronto, Ont., the Vice-President, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Que., Messrs. G. A. Gigault, Quebec, Que., Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner. Owing to illness, the Secretary, Mr. Westervelt, was unable to be present. The Hon. Sydney Fisher attended the meeting during the early part of the day.

Arrangements were made for the holding of the next convention at Ottawa, on February 5th, 6th and 7th, next. These dates were selected so as to permit the breeders from Western Canada and also from the Maritime provinces to attend the meetings of the cattle, sheep and swine associations, most of which will be held at the end of January and during the first few days in February, as also the

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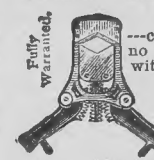
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I will have a large number of August and September pigs from my prize-winning sows, and most of them sired by the great Sweepstakes boar "Longfellow 8th." I will put these at a price to sell them quick, \$8 singly or \$15 a pair buys them at weaning time. Am booking orders now, also a few young sows in pig, due in September. Orders solicited. Address

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NEEPAWA, MAN.

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Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never fails if cure be possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.



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Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 130 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St. Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

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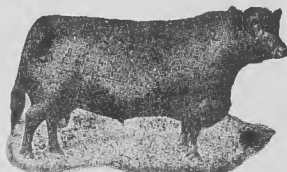
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A grand lot of young pigs on hand. Write early if you want something good, inspection invited.

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SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES BERKSHIRES

If taken now we will sell bulls and heifers of all ages at prices to correspond with the present times. In Yorkshires we have ten boars and a number of sows. In Berkshires we have just three yearlings left. These are excellent sows. All sows will be bred to the best of boars if the purchaser desires. Write for prices and terms.

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The Grain Grower's Cow.
A few Bull Calves for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS.—There is money in Hogs if you have the right kind. Our breeding insures both quality and quantity. Spring pigs both sexes for sale.

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Imported Happy Christmas the Champion of 1906, at head of herd. A few choice Cockerels and pullets for sale now.

WOOL

wanted on consignment or for direct purchase, in any sized lots. Also sheepskins. Liberal advances and for references The Bank of Montreal. Wm. Graham, 54 Wellington St. E. Toronto.

Horse Show and meetings of the Horse Breeders' Associations which are arranged for the week following.

A programme for the convention was informally discussed, but not definitely arranged. A number of subjects will probably be dealt with, but it is likely that the principal discussion will be on the advisability of amending the regulations governing the admission to Canada of pure bred stock. It is also proposed to take up and discuss the best means of retaining for our Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure bred stock and it is probable that a number of specially prepared papers on this subject will be submitted. The future of our export trade in pure bred stock will also be discussed, while it is expected that considerable light will be thrown on our export trade in cattle and sheep for slaughter as also our export trade in meats and meat food products.

The fact that a majority of the live stock meetings are to be held immediately prior to the convention will render it possible for these bodies to indefinitely instruct their delegates as to the stand they are to take on the various subjects likely to come up for discussion. While this advantage will not be shared by a number of the horse breeders' associations, it is to be hoped that the latter will hold special executive meetings for the purpose of instructing their delegates to the convention.

Canadian Cattle at Chicago.

The Weekly Live Stock Report of Chicago, commenting on a shipment of Alberta cattle to Chicago, says:—"On Monday (Nov. 18) of this week, Messrs. W. W. and George G. Hunter (Hunter Bros.), were on the Chicago market with ten cars of cattle shipped from their ranch near Olds, Alberta, Canada, which sold as follows:

20 steers, aver. weight	1,367 lbs.	\$5.00
84 steers, "	1,194 lbs.	\$4.65
15 steers, "	1,228 lbs.	\$4.15
29 cows, "	1,172 lbs.	\$4.20
16 cows, "	956 lbs.	\$4.00
24 cows, "	1,123 lbs.	\$3.60

"They report a very poor railway run, especially from St. Paul down, so that the cattle shrank more than they otherwise would, besides coming on the market late. This, of course, is unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that the railroads will make it a point to give the best possible service on this Canadian business, as the cattle growers up there are looking towards this market, and more of them would undoubtedly come in if they could be assured of reasonably fast runs, which is very essential, as the distance is great and the time on the road long even at best. This feature aside, they were quite well satisfied with results from their shipment.

"They state that last winter was a hard one on stock, and same went on grass in the spring thin, and as the present season, the early part thereof at least, was wet, stock did not do as well as usual. Their section of Canada is in a very prosperous condition. It is a great cattle country, but is settling up fast and being cut up into farms. A great many settlers are coming in from the States, probably 75 per cent. of the new arrivals being Americans. Of course this will result in decrease of the range cattle business; but on the other hand the number of cattle fed will increase. While corn cannot be raised there, a very good substitute as a fattening ration is found in ground grain (barley, oats and wheat), and this is used to a very considerable extent for winter feeding. The cattle produced, except the comparatively small number that have thus far found their way to Chicago are bought by Canadian dealers for export. Hogs bring very good prices for local slaughter, in fact the above gentlemen say they have not sold any hogs for less than \$6.00 per cwt. during the past three years, and from that up to \$7.40."

Manitoba Stallion Owners being Prosecuted.

The Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association has not been asleep in regard to the enforcement of the provincial statute that requires the enrolment of all stallions kept for public service within the province. As a result of their activity in discovering the facts, a number of prosecutions have recently occurred. The Dauphin Herald of Nov. 14, speaking of this Act, says: "Last Saturday three parties were up before Justice of the Peace Boles at Ochre River. They all cheerfully paid their fines and costs, amounting to \$30 each in some cases, said the law was a good one, and that they thought everyone who did not comply with it ought to be prosecuted. Further prosecutions are expected."

The English International Horse Show.

The directors of the International Horse Show have definitely decided to hold the 1908 show at Olympia on 18th to 27th June. All arrangements to this end are now complete, and the dates selected are being reserved throughout the county for this unique show, on the perfect organization of which a sum of \$150,000 will be spent. The show will run for nine days, a performance being given in the garden arena each afternoon and evening. A deputation has been commissioned to go to New York to confer with prominent American and Canadian exhibitors during the New York Horse Show, who are already collecting the pick of the equine world on the American Continent to represent them. The prize list, containing 150 classes, is almost complete. The total prizes amount to \$50,000, this being the largest sum ever offered to any horse show in the world. French, Spanish, Dutch and Belgian breeders each propose to offer a challenge cup as a mark of their interest in the international aspect of the show.

Care and Selection of Breeding Ewes in the Fall.

After the lambs have been weaned in the fall, the shepherd should look over his ewes and raise the average standing of his flock by culling out the poor ones. It is advisable to wean the lambs in good time in order to allow the ewes to make up before the breeding season opens. Five months is long enough for lambs to suck, and under more intensive treatment, where lambs are forced to early maturity by supplementary feeding after being weaned, this time may be shortened by at least a month.

The first ewes to be culled are the ones that are barren. These are generally in good condition, and can be sold or killed at any time. Those ewes that have gone wrong in their milk and have lost one side of their udder should be discarded. These may have been good ewes, but are not profitable and will likely go wrong again. Most ewes lose their udder from poor management. If turned on the grass immediately before lambing, they flush up in milk too soon and the udder becomes inflamed. Many ewes are naturally poor milkers, and though they may look well themselves never raise a good lamb. These should be discarded. A yearling ewe, however, may prove a poor milker the first year and improve later. Ewes that have had inversion of the womb should not be kept. Ewes that have lost any front teeth should be got rid of. This does not generally take place until they are past four years old, but it depends on the character of the ground they have been grazing on.

The above objections apply to all flocks; where breed type is a consideration other things must also be taken into account. Ewes that are undersized for the breed or off color or out of character in fleece, markings and



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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The Low-Set, Lengthy, Profitable, Type.

A select lot of young boars and gilts from prize-winning stock for sale, also a few young brood sows bred or open.

The butcher is glad to get my culls

Lew Hutchinson
Bittern Lake Station, Box 102,
Duhamel, Alta.



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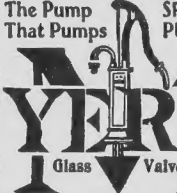
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Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 68, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE

A number of choice young bulls, sired by champion Shorthorn bull at last spring Association Sale; also two coming two years, one by Golden Measure, and a few nice heifers in calf. Also young Clyde stallion, three years, winner of 2nd prize in Brandon. Prospective buyers met and returned.

WM. CHALMERS, Brandon, Man.

R. C. HENDERS,

Morningside Farm, Culross, Man.
BREEDER OF

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

For sale, young bulls and heifers, also 20 choice young sows which will be bred to farrow in April.

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Owing to an over stock we are offering for sale at very reasonable rates a large number of excellent Shorthorn cattle. We can supply your wants in the various classes and guarantee satisfaction.

We are also carrying Clydesdales of the prize-winning type and are offering a limited number for sale.

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Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs and Plymouth Rock fowls.
Good young stock for sale. Write your wants

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Visitors met at C.P.R. and C.N.R. stations.



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Send your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.

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I offer 1 three-year-old bull, 6 two-year old and 6 yearling bulls, also 10 cows and heifers. Write.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

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Stillwater Stock Farm
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Breeder of HEREFORDS

We have a choice lot of young stock of both sexes for sale now. Farm adjoins town.

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Telephone 295



MELROSE STOCK FARM

A few Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers

The get of General and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp), our present stock bull. Also two Clyde Stallions two and three years old, sold cheap for a quick sale.

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YORKSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES

Some fine young Pigs bred from Champion Sire and Medal Sow. Two fine Sows in Pig.

PETER HORN, Regina, Sask.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Denton's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Grand large cows and show heifers, 15 Canadian bred mares and fillies, 9 imported mares and fillies, all large A1 quality, exceedingly well bred. Will sell very reasonable according to their quality. Stud headed by King's Heir. Apply to FURVES THOMSON Maple Shade Farm, Furves P.O., Man.



HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES

Some good young boars.

A. B. POTTER
Montgomery Sask.

features, should be disposed of. Physical defects or objections should also be noted. A heavy, drooping ear, a crooked hock or sprawling gait destroys the appearance of the flock. A ewe that is very wild or nervous may be something of a nuisance in a flock.

The condition of a ewe at weaning time is not to be taken as a measure of her breeding value. She should be judged by her lamb. Many ewes are thin because they are extra good milkers. They make up fast while resting, but during the milking season their food goes on to the back of the lamb.

Where the Profits in Cattle Feeding Come in.

A few months ago the North Dakota Agricultural College published a bulletin on steer feeding, written by Profs. Shepperd and Richards. We will not at this time go into the details of the feeding experiments discussed, but we believe that the last paragraph of the bulletin is worthy of reproduction by itself. It touches on a point in connection with live stock keeping that is often overlooked, and it refers to conditions that are very similar to our own. Here it is:—"The farmers of North Dakota can afford to feed cattle for market if they do not get the full elevator price for their grain because of the market it makes for the roughage they can raise in such abundance. To convert the forage crops raised on the farms of this state into money, it is necessary to feed them to live stock as they cannot be sold readily. On many farms where stock is bred and raised the young stock consumes most of the forage grown, but where there is an excess raised, above the needs of this class of stock, it would be good farming to feed cattle for market in order to dispose of this excess even if the feeding was done at a small margin of profit, above the cost of production. This practice means more barnyard manure available to apply on the land, the value of which is commonly considered sufficient to offset the cost of labor in feeding the cattle, but which, if carefully figured into the economy of farm management, is worth more than the cost of the labor in feeding the cattle that consume the feed. It also means the encouragement of the growth of forage crops, such as legumes, and corn fodder, a practice that is becoming absolutely essential on every farm in the state when the land is expected to net a profit year after year."

Fall Pigs.

There is a great deal of adverse criticism heard against the raising of fall pigs. No one will deny but that in this climate pigs will do better during the summer than during the winter, but that is not saying that pigs should not be raised during the winter. We have in mind a farmer near Alexander, who told us recently that he preferred raising pigs in the winter time to raising them in summer if he could only get the one litter each year. This is perhaps taking a very much stronger stand for the fall pig that most people would do. The gentleman referred to remarked that in the winter he had more time to care for his hogs than during the summer, and as he had good warm barns he found winter pork making very profitable and that the pigs did all right. The barns were well surrounded by a grove, and the pig houses were in the most protected place of all, behind the other buildings, facing the south, with runways to let the sows and pigs out for exercise and to sun themselves on warm, bright days. Each morning a warm sloppy feed is given, the beds are kept dry with lots of straw, and the pigs come through all right.

The sows must be kept over if litters are to be had in the spring, and if they can be made to raise a fall litter and money can be made from these, their owner is just that much ahead. On the other hand, there is no question but that winter pigs will eat their heads off

if they are not properly housed. A hog can stand less exposure and cold than almost any other animal. And then they must have dry beds and be fed regularly. There is nothing that will so soon stunt pigs and make them unthrifty and unprofitable as to keep them in dark, damp pens and to overfeed them. They will get the scours and the "thumps" and die.

There is every reason in this country for keeping and feeding more stock during the winter. There is a long period between fall and spring that is a comparatively inactive season for the farmer. He cannot work out of doors much of the time, and if he does not have stock to look after he really is not a busy man for four or five months during the winter. At this season the farmer can give almost his whole attention to caring for his stock, and if properly prepared to keep them, can profitably utilize much of the poor grain and coarse feed that would otherwise be wasted.

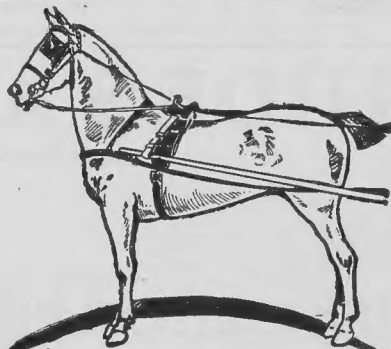
The Eye of the Horse.

The eye of the horse differs in some points from that of man, and it has some appendages not possessed by the latter, required by the habits of the animal.

The horse has no eyebrow, and his eyelashes are arranged in a peculiar manner, the longest hairs being on the upper lid, probably that the eye may be defended from excess of light and from insects, which would naturally endeavor to annoy the horse in that unprotected part. Many stable boys and grooms, in their desire to make their horse appear neat, are so foolish as to cut away these necessary and important appendages, to the intolerable pain and inconvenience of the poor animal, who is unable, while at work, to turn or shelter himself from any inconvenience or annoyance.

On the lower lid are some long projecting hairs or bristles, which are supposed to be useless by ignorant persons, and are sometimes cut away. Are they, however, useless? Far from it! They are intended to let the animal know the presence of anything that may approach the eye too closely.

The horse has no hands wherewith to rub his eyes when they are irritated by dust or similar substance. A drying of the liquids which moisten that part is continually going on, more especially when moving quickly along, and the Almighty has, therefore, in His wisdom, provided an efficient substitute for so necessary a purpose. Just inside the upper lid is a little organ called the lachrymal gland which is continually sending out a liquid to flow over the eye and wash away all lesser impurities. Besides this provision, there is a thin cartilage or membrane concealed in



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For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description.

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No matter what you have tried—nor how many veterinaries have failed—get KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, use it as directed and it will give perfect results.

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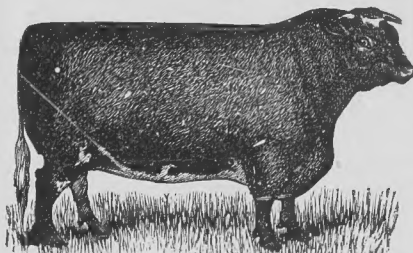
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FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS



8 YEARLING BULLS,
2 TWO-YEAR OLD BULLS,
FEMALES OF ALL AGES,
out of choice cows and sired by the prize-winning herd bulls **Topsman's Duke, Nobleman** and **Meteor**.

C.N.R. station on farm, can ship direct either on C.P.R. or C.N.R.

If intending purchasers will notify me in advance they will be met at station.

Visitors always welcome.

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Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale, also some choice young bulls fit for service, and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the Big Western Fairs.

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PERCHERONS AND SHIRES.

I have just a few Stallions left which I am offering at a very low price to close out the lot. Write or call on

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At "The Oaks," Westbourne, Man.

MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE.

We have for sale some excellent home bred yearling Rams and Ewes. Also one of the best lots of imported sheep that we have handled for some years. We can sell you a ram for a flockhead or a few ewes to add to your flock. Our young Shorthorn bulls are growing well and we shall be ready for a big trade next season.

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Some very fine Shorthorn bulls, and Yorkshire pigs for sale.

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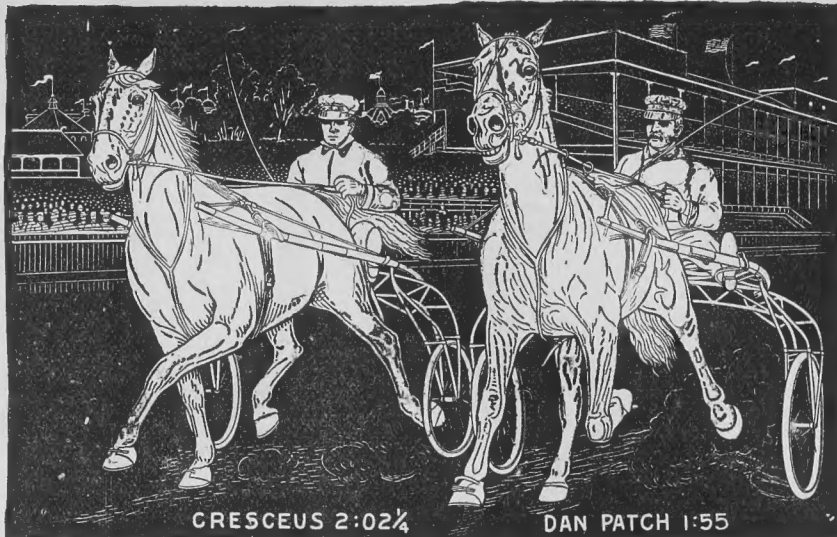
one corner of the eye, vulgarly called the haw, and this, whenever the animal wishes, can be pushed out along the surface of the eyeball. The dust or the insect that may be the cause of the irritation, wet with tears, is immediately carried away.

Many persons who profess to understand horses are ignorant of this beautiful provision. The haw is sometimes thickened and protruded when suffering from inflammation of the neighboring parts; it is then not infrequently mistaken for a tumor or swelling and absolutely cut out, instead of being cured by a little rest or cooling medicine. Let any one fancy the torture of being exposed to the full glare of the sun and to a dusty road, without being able to wipe or rub the eye, and he will easily comprehend the barbarity and absurdity of the practice. The loss of blood which follows the operation may sometimes relieve the inflammation, but the cure would have been equally well accomplished by simple and rational means, without depriving the animal of this necessary appendage.

When in a darkened stable, the iris or brownish curtain around the centre of the eye expands, so as to admit the passage of sufficient rays of light for distinct vision; but on emerging into the glare of day the same aperture immediately closes or grows less, a smaller quantity of light being necessary under these altered circumstances. Any person who has felt the pain and inconvenience of coming suddenly from a dark room into the full blaze of day will readily conceive the necessity for lighting a stable in the proper manner. This is too often neglected in confined stables, and the consequences are most distressing to a human observer. The poor horse, led suddenly out to his work, shows his pain by unmistakable signs, stumbles, and runs against any thing that may happen to be near, until the eye has in some degree accommodated itself to the new circumstances under which it is placed. Nor is this all. By a continuance of this change from darkness to sudden daylight the eye becomes seriously injured. The retina or sensible nervous expansion becomes deadened and more or less useless; the horse's sight is injured; he starts and shies at objects which he sees imperfectly; and many a rider who has received a dangerous injury has had to thank his inattention to this simple cause, rather than any vicious habit of the animal to which it has been attributed. Blindness is almost certain to be caused by inattention to the above caution; but even blindness itself is less dangerous to the rider than imperfect sight. In the first case, the horse is forced to trust entirely to the bridle; but in the latter, objects only half distinguished terrify and startle, though they would under ordinary circumstances be passed without notice.

Another source of injury to the eye is the vapor which is constantly arising from a hot, foul stable. Every intelligent reader must have felt the cough and watering eyes which are caused to himself in going into such a place. What, then, must be the operation of the same causes on animals shut up for many hours at a stretch and exposed to their full activity? The eyes are inflamed by the ammoniacal vapors that are exhaled, the throat is irritated, cough is produced, and blindness, with cough or asthma, are the inevitable consequences.

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1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.
2nd, State how much live stock you own.

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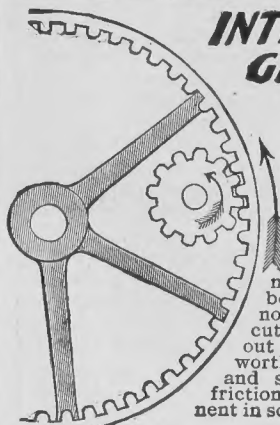
A man should not stick to one thing after he finds out that he cannot make a success of that one thing or is not adapted to the kind of pursuit he is following. But, on the other hand, one of the greatest obstacles to success in agricultural pursuits is the strong tendency of men to get tired of any particular line of work and change to something else. Professor Eugene Davenport recently referred to this in relation to the breeding dairy cows. "That," he said, "is the reason why more effective breeding up of our dairy herds has not occurred. If 100 men say they will go into the grading up with Jersey bulls, at the end of five years it would be found that ninety-five have changed to something else." At the end of the ten years still fewer are engaged in the lines in which they started. This prevents a great amount of good being accomplished from the lines of breeding that so many intelligent men understand. One man starts with Holsteins and changes to Jerseys. Another starts with Jerseys and changes to Holsteins. One man begins to raise strictly dairy cattle and in five years is found trying to breed beef cattle for milk purposes.

The man that will select something in which there is money and keep to it is the man that will make money. He will be tempted over and over to go into something else that seems to promise great things, but in changing he loses the results of his years of experience. It is the fund of experience that makes it possible for him to accomplish more from breeding than can men that have not had experience. Tenaciously sticking to one thing promises greater things for the stock breeder than anything else.

Does your horse grind his oats thoroughly? If he does not, prevent him from getting so many in his mouth at once, and he will masticate them much better. Some horses, if fed oats in an open box, will take a large mouthful at once and then scatter the grain all about. We have frequently shown a drawing of a grain box to compel horses to eat oats slowly. If nothing better is at hand,

INTERNAL GEAR

THIS GEAR GIVES INSTANT ACTION TO KNIVES

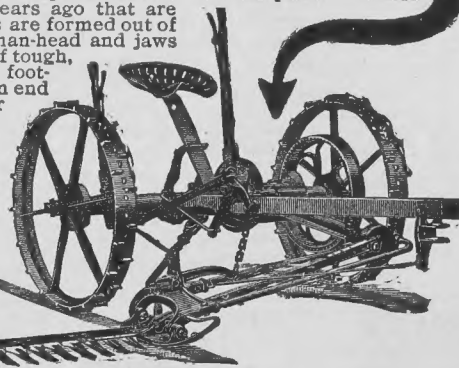


It starts them going at the same instant the big power-wheel moves; can't help it because the small pinion drives the pitman crank with no lost motion. A mower's value lies in its power to cut grass—and lots of it—quickly and continuously without a break-down. That's where our No. 8 Mower proves its worth. This internal gear works smoothly, transmits firm and steady power to the pitman. It produces almost no friction, and that unpleasant vibration and pounding prominent in some mowers is absent. The

Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

is provided with ball and roller bearings wherever any wear occurs. So carefully is the No. 8 put together and so rigorously tested at the factory that it will handle the heaviest hay, and though subjected to the severest strains, still it will be remarkable how few the repairs needed. We can point to Frost & Wood Mowers made twenty years ago that are cutting grass now. Our cutter-bars are formed out of the toughest steel procurable. Pitman-head and jaws are forged steel. Pitman is made of tough, seasoned hickory. The convenient foot-lift raises the whole cutter-bar from end to end when passing stones or other obstructions.

Mr. Farmer, this is the mower for you to own—it's economy, wisdom and foresight—an insurance against worry. Send now for our "Farmers' Ready Reckoner" and catalog "F"—both free. Our agent in your vicinity will gladly explain our mower and other farm implements. Be free to ask him any questions.



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USE
CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD
FOR THAT THIN HORSE

put a lot of smooth gravel stones the size of a hen's egg in the bottom of the oat box. Then feed in a large box, so that the oats will be thin on the bottom.

The Regina Winter Fair.

We have just received from J. Bracken, secretary of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association, the prize list for the Regina Winter Fair. This winter show includes the fourth annual provincial fat stock show, the third annual provincial horse show, and the third annual pure-bred cattle sale. The prize list of each has been extended and enlarged and the rules governing each considerably improved. The dates for holding the show are March 19, 20 and 21, 1908. All entries close on February 20, and any information, entry forms, etc., can be secured by addressing the secretary, Mr. J. Bracken, at Regina. An effort is being made this year to make this the best show ever held. Special passenger rates from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba points have been granted by the railroads. Tickets will be issued to the general public from all stations in Saskatchewan on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways at single fare. Tickets will be on sale March 17th to 20th, good to return until March 24th. In the territory Portage la Prairie, Carman, Morden, Somerset and west in Manitoba, also Calgary, Macleod and east in Alberta on the C.P.R., and Edmonton on the C.N.R., the single fare rate will be in force on the certificate plan, to members of any live stock association. A one-way ticket should be purchased and a standard certificate obtained from the agent. This being signed by the secretary will entitle holder to a free return ticket when presented at the Regina ticket office. All tickets may be purchased March 16th to 21st, and are good to return until March 24th.

The prizes in the Fat Stock Show are most liberal. There are fourteen separate classes. There are five sections in each of the pure-bred cattle classes including eighty cash prizes, ranging from \$25.00 for championship in each class, and from \$20.00 down to \$5.00 for the sections of different ages and sex. The prizes for grade steers and heifers are such as to bring out the very best animals that the country can produce.

Championship and special cash prizes are offered by the Northern Bank, Commissioner of Agriculture, Premier of Saskatchewan, President of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, Land Department Canadian Pacific Railway, Regina Trading Company, Union Bank of Canada, and by W. M. Child, a Regina butcher.

The sheep prizes include classes for pure-bred long wools, pure-bred medium and short wools, grades, grand championship, dressed carcasses, and pen of mutton sheep. Three prizes are given in each class for sheep, ranging from \$10.00 down to \$3.00 or \$4.00.

The swine classes include pure-breds, grades, pen of bacon hogs, grand championship, dressed carcasses, and a special for the best pen of three bacon hogs, donated by J. Y. Griffin & Co., of Winnipeg.

The management of the horse show will be under the control of the Executive Committee of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association. All entries must be made on blank forms supplied by the Secretary, on which the following information must be given: (1) Exhibitor's name and address, (2) Name, registered number, age and description of animal entered, which animal must be the bona-fide property of the exhibitor, and (3) class and section in which entry is made. No horse suffering from any of the following diseases shall be awarded a premium: cataract, periodic ophthalmia, roaring, thick wind or whistling, ringbone, sidebones, navicular disease, curb, bone spavin, thoroughpin or bog spavin



and no horse suffering from any infectious or contagious disease will be permitted on the grounds. Any stallion five years old or over, known to be a non-getter of stock, shall be ineligible to compete for any prize or diploma offered under the auspices of this Association.

As usual, the largest class will be the Clydesdale. The cash prizes range from \$40.00 down to \$5.00, with gold medals for the championships. The Shires, Percherons, Suffolk Punch and Belgians are combined in Class 2, Class 3 is for the Thoroughbreds, Class 4 for Standardbreds, and Class 5 for Hackneys and other coach breeds.

In the cattle sale every animal offered must be in sound health, free from physical defects and shall be registered in a herd book recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Animals entered must have been proved to be reliable breeders if they have been tried. If not, the seller assumes no responsibility but affirms that he has no reason to doubt that any animal entered by him is a sure and reliable breeder. No animal shall be accepted for entry which is not the property of a member of the Association and has not been in the Province of Saskatchewan since the first day of May, 1907. The total number of animals to be accepted for entry for the Association sale shall be limited to 150 head, and as soon as the number of entries received by the secretary equals this number, he shall forthwith declare the entries closed. Complete information concerning the Winter Fair prizes and regulations may be secured by writing Secretary Bracken. Remember the dates: March 19, 20, 21.

THIS RECIPE TOO VALUABLE TO DISCONTINUE

Ask your druggist for

Syrup of Tolu, 2 oz.

Extract of Five Balsams, 2 oz.

Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark, 4 oz.

Take a dessertspoonful every three or four hours, children in proportion. This has proved to be a most effective cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis or any affection of the throat or lungs, and gives great relief to the consumptive.



Increasing Yield

Decreasing Feed

Milk is secreted wholly from food elements given in excess of that required by nature for physical maintenance. Milk production, therefore, is really the result of unnatural feeding.

Man, however, goes yet further and asks the cow to not only consume more food than she needs, but to continue the stuffing process for months when nature would limit the milk-producing period to the brief infancy of the calf. A little thought shows how impossible it is for such conditions to long continue without bringing derangement of bodily functions. Indigestion, loss of appetite and consequent loss of flesh and milk, are common troubles resulting from heavy feeding.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is an infallible preventive of and remedy for digestive disorders. It is a tonic, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the bitter principles which aid digestion, iron to nourish the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system. Given twice a day in the grain ration, it will cause the largest possible proportion of food to digest, thus increasing yield at an actual lessening (under favorable conditions) of the amount consumed. Veterinary and medical authorities, like Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun, endorse the tonics, etc., contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It gives a greater appetite for coarse fodder, increases the proportion assimilated and decreases the amount lost; makes steer, hog or sheep fat quickly and cheaply and is the best known tonic remedy for horse ills.

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100 lbs. \$7.00

25-lb pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

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Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention.

We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home Companies need apply.

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper Cross-cut Saw.

WE take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from the throat to the back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by

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Muriton Farm.

Muriton Farm is about five miles south of Oak Lake, and is owned and operated by Geo. Gordon, who has been raising grain and live stock here for the past twenty years. Mr. Gordon is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and has one of the best strains that have ever been in this country. His present herd bull, Torus K, is a son of old Baron's Pride, the bull now owned by Colin D. Rex, of Elkhorn. This bull, together with two others, Royal Don and Clan McKay, was brought to the country by Thos. Speers, of Oak Lake, eight or nine years ago. These three bulls have all proven to be great sires, and have done much toward improving the Shorthorn breed of cattle in this country. Torus K was out of Buttercup, coming directly from the Beauty strain and tracing back to the White Heather cow of great English fame. Mr. Gordon bought Torus K from the J. H. Kinnear herd at Souris.

There are about sixty head of Shorthorns at Muriton Farm now, including two especially fine young bull calves and a very fine string of heifers. These bull calves and heifers are grandsons and granddaughters of old Baron's Pride. Baron's Pride is a bull that has proved himself very prepotent; his get all show his good qualities to a remarkable degree. The two bull calves, one of them especially, are chips off the old block.

Mr. Gordon has quit summer fallowing and has adopted the plan of seeding his fields down to rye grass instead. This puts the fibre back into the soil, keeps it from drifting during the summer, and furnishes an abundance of excellent hay for the cattle. About 300 acres of grain is raised each year, and some roots. There is also a garden with an abundance of small fruits, including raspberries, gooseberries, currants and plums. The fine residence is well surrounded by trees, which add greatly to the appearance and protection of any place.

There is a connection between live stock and an added measure of prosperity on the farm. It seems hard, though, sometimes for people to raise cattle and then to have the buyers offer as low as two cents a pound for them. It does look as though there was something wrong somewhere, and as though the farmers of the West were not getting the proper encouragement at the hands of the abattoirs for growing more and better cattle. A better market for the cattle which this country is producing is one of the crying needs of the West at present. Poor markets are even more discouraging than an occasional frozen crop.

A Breeder of Thoroughbred Horses.

Just out of Qu'Appelle is located the Thoroughbred stud of R. M. Dale. A representative of The Farmer recently had occasion to visit this stud and was very pleasantly entertained by being shown the fine looking, trim Thoroughbreds that are now there. There are so few good Thoroughbreds in this country, in fact, so few Thoroughbreds of any kind, that it seems very much like pioneering to engage in the business.

We found Mr. Dale a very interesting man to talk with, a man who makes a study of his business and who makes farming and horse raising his business. He is thoroughly conversant with the history of the Thoroughbred breed of horses, and as thoroughly believes in them. As a general thing the Thoroughbred is not understood as he should be. He is the oldest of our breeds of light horses, in fact, all the other light breeds are said to have come in some way from the Thoroughbred. He has descended from a long line of ancestors. The light horses of this country, as everyone knows, do not as a rule have very much breeding back of them. Many of them have been developed, on one side at least, from the Indian ponies, and as a result cannot be expected to give uniform results in breeding. The demand for light horses is rapidly increasing, and Western Canada must soon be producing at least a reasonable proportion of them. The mares will have to be bred up, and the use of the Thoroughbred, Mr. Dale believes, is the best way to accomplish this. The Thoroughbred has over two hundred years of breeding back of him, his blood lines are fixed, and this is a big point in favor of the use of Thoroughbred stallions on the grade light mares of this country.

The mare, Drowsy, and stallion, Kelston, are familiar names and known for their winnings at the various fairs. These are on the farm now with some other fine specimens of the breed, including some young fillies, a stallion, some geldings, and some older mares. The young filly, Who Calls, which took so well at the Winnipeg fair in the foal class, had a severe attack of fever, but is over it now and looking more like

herself again. There is the making of a future winner in this colt if nothing happens to mar her development. One of the finest mares in the stud was killed on the railroad track early in the fall. Mr. Dale secured this mare Nora Howard, in the West. She was originally owned by J. A. Mitchell, of Winnipeg. A grand-daughter of St. Simon, on the place, is one of the best representatives of the breed that we have seen in a long time. This filly came over in Drowsy three years ago, when Mr. Dale went across the waters and negotiated her purchase. This filly is generally acknowledged as a very superior animal, while St. Simon was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, sire the Thoroughbred breed has ever produced.

Kelston, the great horse which has sired so many fine colts, is now 13 years of age. This year he served upwards of sixty mares. Kelston was sired by Longfellow, another great sire, and one which has been of great importance in the recent advancement of the breed.

Last spring Mr. Dale went over to England and brought back five head, all of which, but one, were sold in less than six weeks. This mare is on the place now and is not for sale. Mr. Dale will enlarge his business and bring over more animals in the future. We believe these are good for the country, for good light horses are needed the same as other classes of stock.

Plainview Stock Farm.

F. W. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, has about as good an assortment of live stock as is found on any farm here in the West. He raises good horses, pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Cotswold sheep. "I raise sheep," said Mr. Brown, "because I like them, and they keep the place looking so clean." That means a good deal.

Mr. Brown has only about 25 or 30 Shorthorns now. Last spring he sold quite a bunch of bulls to a Missoula, Mont., firm, but intends to again soon be stocked up as usual. Since those sales he has sold over \$5,000 worth of cattle from his place. He has a few young bulls, of the Royal Sailor strain, for sale and has a fine crop of calves coming on. These calves are sired by Lord Annondale, a bull from Cargill's herd.

The Berkshires are doing fine. Three litters on hand now constitute all the young stuff on the place. These Berks find ready sale and are the most profitable crop at Plainview. More farmers should know that pork is one of the most profitable crops they can raise.

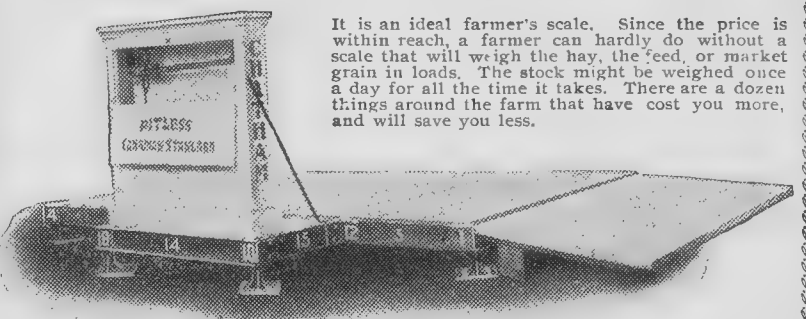
John Graham's New Clydesdale Importation.

Robert Graham, an extensive shipper of Kaimflat Kelso, Scotland, has made a shipment of fifteen Clydesdales, mainly purchased from Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, to his brother, John Graham, Carberry, Man. The Scottish Farmer refers to the shipment as follows:—

"Mr. Graham's shipment has been selected with special regard to the trade in Manitoba and the West. The purchases from the Bridgebank Stud consisted of two three-year-olds and six two-year-olds. One of the best is Baron o' Boquhan (12840), a particularly well-bred horse, from Mr. Stephen Mitchell's stud originally. He was got by the choice breeding horse Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), which was second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows both in 1906 and 1907. Another weighty, big three-year-old, Kasango, by Prince Thomas (10262), the well-known great horse which was sold at Mr. Webster's sale for 900 gs., and champion at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show. Amongst the two-year-olds are Arion, by the great breeding horse, Silver Cup, which has been three times first at the Highland, and twice first at the Royal, and his stock carried all before them in the North of England shows this season. This colt has beautiful quality of bone, and fine deep body, and should be heard of in the show-ring. He is out of the Lord Stewart mare Hostess. She was first as a yearling at the Royal, Carlisle; while his grand dam, the noted High Tide, was a great show mare, winning about seventy prizes. Two colts are got by the famous sire Baronson (10931), the sire of the Cawdor Cup champion Oyara; while the grand sire of their dams, Orlando (8092), by Prince of Wales, dam by Darnley, was first as a three-year-old at Glasgow, and was thought perhaps to be the best three-year-old ever seen there. These colts have also the blood of the famous Lord Erskine (1744) in their veins. He won the Glasgow championship in 1883. Hytra, another two-year-old, is by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (1110), out of his uterine sister, and he has thus the double cross of the champion Prince of Avondale and the great champion Sunray. There are also colts by Baron's Pride, out of a mare by King of Kyle, and by Baron Clyde, his grand-son. This is a typical Clydesdale, with deep, thick body and nice bone. He is out of a Lord Lothian mare. In Hackneys, Mr. Graham has bought two from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries, including Golden Garton (8871), a horse of

A SCALE STANDING ON FIRM FEET WITHOUT A PIT BELOW. A portable scale (platform 8 x 14 feet) on which you can weigh a 5-ton load. A scale without a wooden beam. A scale with all-steel frame that anyone can set up for weighing anywhere in half a day. The first cost is all the cost. You need no building, no pit, no timber, no brick, no masonry, no expensive mechanic's bill. You have an everlasting scale that will cost you nothing for repairs. The old pioneer wooden bridge is a back number. Compare its saggy old rotten timbers with a modern bridge of steel, and you have a right idea of the up-to-date.

CHATHAM PITLESS 5-TON WAGON SCALE.



It is an ideal farmer's scale. Since the price is within reach, a farmer can hardly do without a scale that will weigh the hay, the feed, or market grain in loads. The stock might be weighed once a day for all the time it takes. There are a dozen things around the farm that have cost you more, and will save you less.

It is a Canadian Government Standard Inspected Scale.

ASK THE PRICE. Inspection paid. Freight prepaid.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.
Brandon. Moose Jaw. Calgary.

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Grown and for Sale by
"CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES."

Varieties tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head.

Salesmen
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Liberal Terms, Pay Weekly, Steady Employment, Territory Reserved. Specially designed outfit for Western Agents.

STONE & WELLINGTON
FONTHILL NURSERIES - - TORONTO, ONTARIO.

great style and quality, and well known in the showyard. He was shown eight times, and won first every time. He is by Garton Duke of Connaught (3009), one of the greatest Hackney stallions living. The double champion Administrator, winner of first in harness last year was his son, B. B. Bastard (9111), by Chocolate Junior (4815), is a three-year-old, a great upstanding horse, with wonderful action. These horses make a select shipment, and should do great credit to their importer, who finds that his customers want better horses every time. The Canadians are rapidly becoming experts in Clydesdale points."

The Van Horne Farm.

Upon the occasion of the visit of Sir William Van Horne to his farm at East Selkirk a few weeks ago, it was rumored that the place was for sale, and that the herds and stud would be disposed of. This, we are glad to state, is false, as the farm is not for sale at all now. When the C. P. R. discontinued the regular local train service on the line running past East Selkirk, Sir William did think of dividing the large 6000 acre farm into small tracts and disposing of it, but this idea has been abandoned. Jas. Yule, the well-known and efficient manager of the Van Horne farm, will still continue to look after Sir William's interests there with the idea of eventually making the farm the best to be found in Western Canada.

The Van Horne stables and herds are a great credit to this country and, as all know, serious consideration must be given their animals when led into the show ring.

The plan and arrangement of the buildings and stables is the very best. These barns were inspected by the Manitoba Agricultural College people before the College barns were built, and it is not going too far to say that a visit to them would well repay any farmer or stockman who finds himself in Winnipeg or vicinity with some spare time on his hands. The buildings are near the station of East Selkirk, and are arranged in a quadrangular fashion, and at present include a fine large house, horse barn, cattle barn, piggery, implement house, and well-house and granary. Besides these there is a blacksmith shop, a poultry house and a living house, which is used as a sleeping place for the hired men.

Mr. Yule is chiefly known for his ability as a stockman and showman, but it would be doing him an injustice to overlook his work in building up and improving this farm. Most of these barns have been built during the five years that he has been manager. The plans for the buildings were designed by him, and it will now be his pleasure to go ahead and complete the plans which have been laid out. The barns are thoroughly substantial and most practical. The horse barn is 32 x 106 feet, with a row of glass windows down the entire length of each side running beneath the eaves, which throws an abundance of light into the center of the barn. In this barn there are stalls for 32 horses, besides boxes and granaries and harness rooms in the lean-to sheds on either side. A huge loft overhead furnishes room for large quantities of hay and straw, and ventilation is supplied by means of three ventilators on the roof, from which eight air shafts lead down the sides of the walls to the alleyways below. These air shafts can be opened or closed as the needs require, which enables the atmosphere of the stable to be kept pure, fresh and sweet at all times. A sewer-pipe drain leads from the stalls to carry away the liquid manure, so the stalls are always dry. The buildings are all of the old Dutch style, being sided up with shingles on the outside. The studs for the walls are 2 x 6 scantlings, set sixteen inches apart in the walls. These are ship-lapped on the inside, and with tarred paper, ship-lapping and the shingles on the outside, make four thicknesses and a dead air space for the walls, which is thoroughly frost proof. Water never freezes in the barns on the coldest nights.

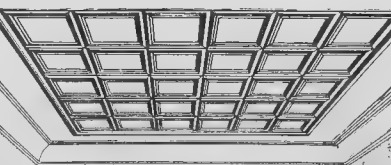
The cow barn is 120 x 40 feet and is built after the same plan as the horse barn, having the large central body and the row of windows just below the eaves, with the lean-to sheds on both sides. The lighting and ventilating system is the distinguishing feature about all the barns, and especially is this noticeable and valuable in the piggery. The piggery is 32 x 106 feet, has ten boxes, or pens, on each side of a wide alley way, and running the entire length of the building on both sides are long, rather narrow sheds. These are built against the side of the main piggery with a lean-to roof, and just above the place where the roof of the lean-to joins the main body of the piggery is the row of windows letting light and sunshine into the pens below. Sunshine and dry beds are indispensable for hogs. Both are secured here. The pens have concrete floors and a drain to carry off the water. In the winter false floors are put in for the pigs to sleep on and plenty of good straw for bedding always given. The stock hogs and sows that have no pigs run in the lean-to sheds and out in the lots on nice days.

A machinery and implement shed is something not seen on many farms in this country, and yet how necessary is such a building. Our machines do not wear out here by usage, but by neglect. The binders, which are so necessary on every western farm, are used only a

short time each year, and then are left out in the weather to rust and decay until the next season comes around. Every farmer can afford some sort of protection for his machinery. On the Van Horne farm, the farming implements are all stored away, and have been repaired and put in first-class condition to be taken out in the spring. It would pay more farmers to take the time during the late fall and winter months to go over their machinery and see that it is all in good repair for next season.

The crops this year were good. About 300 acres of wheat, 300 acres of barley, 200 acres of oats, 100 acres of clover hay, besides a great deal of pea-vine and other hay, with some 25 acres of roots, made up the crops. The 100 acre field of red clover, slightly mixed with timothy, was the best thing that we have seen in a long while. It yielded one and a half tons of the finest kind of hay this year from the first cutting. Red clover has proven perfectly hardy with Mr. Yule and is one of his most prized crops.

A great deal of fencing is being done. There are now some four or five miles of woven wire fence on the place, and it is the intention to enclose the whole of the 6000 acres with woven wire. A few days ago a representative of The Nor'-West Farmer visited the place and Mr. Yule was enclosing a five-acre lot near the barns with sixty inch Page



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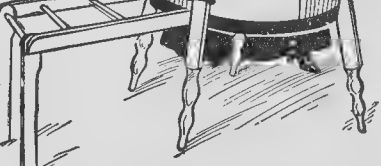
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ence to be used as a runway for the stock during the nice days of winter and for a pig pasture in summer. One of the improvements to be made in the near future will be a power house and a deep well. A traction engine and a threshing outfit will also be purchased. This engine will also be used in the power house for grinding and in the field for plowing. The water from the place comes from a ninety foot well and contains a considerable amount of magnesium, which has been attributed to be the cause for the goitre that has been in the herd for some time, but which is now much less in evidence than in the past.

Although the buildings and fields are of striking interest at the Van Horne farm, they are, in a way, secondary to the herds which they support. Van Horne's Shorthorns, and Yorkshires need no commenting upon to place them before the public, for they are well known throughout Canada. Spicy Marquis, at the head of the Shorthorn and who has had a wonderful influence on the herd, is now six years old and has been a consistent breeder, as his progeny shows. One of the best bulls that he has sired is the bull Nonpareil Marquis, which will show next year as a two-year-old. This fellow has a splendid back and shows lots of Shorthorn type, and he should develop into an exceptionally strong bull. Another Marquis bull is Missie's Marquis that took first honors in the two-year-old class at Winnipeg this year. This fellow gives you a good impression, is thick, low set, and especially good in front. There are a number of splendid bulls in the barns, and anyone familiar with the Shorthorns of this country knows that they are of the best breeding. The breeding herd of cows is the best part of the Shorthorns. Spicy Marquis has a good sprinkling of heifers, as well as bulls, in the herd, and they show a uniformity that is much to be desired in a herd. The imported Golden Garland, a fine roan that was the Royal champion as a yearling, is kept for breeding exclusively, not being fitted for showing at all. Mildred, a prize-winning cow, is suckling a fine bull calf by the bull Prince Sunbeam, that died last winter. This calf will make a good bull. Perhaps the best breeding cow on the place is Crimson Rose, the dam of Nonpareil Marquis. She is suckling a fine heifer calf by Spicy Marquis and will calve again in May, also to Spicy Marquis. Nonpareil 61 is out of Crimson Rose by the bull Speculation; she was the Pan American champion, and will calve in February to Spicy Marquis. The white heifer Scottish Princess deserves mentioning. She was beaten this year at Winnipeg by Clarke's cow Dorothea 2nd, but was not beaten at any of the other fairs. Last year she was junior champion all around. She has just been brought in from the fields but is looking well. The red heifer Sybil, bought from the King, is in calf to Spicy Marquis. She is out of the famous cow Sylph, and is a grand cow. There are 60 head of Shorthorns in all here, including a large number of good individuals, specific mention of which cannot be made.

Besides the Shorthorns, there are also some 20 head of Dutch Belted cattle. A Dutch Belted calf out of a pure-bred cow and sired by Spicy Marquis is being fitted for the fat stock show at Brandon. He is a fine blocky fellow, a blue-grey with the exception of the white belt.

There are a goodly number of York-shire sows on hand, some young pigs and a good line of both boars and sows for sale.

Lord Ardwell, the first prize two-year-old Clyde stallion at Winnipeg this year, is just as good as ever. The good qualities of his famous sire, Baron's Pride, have been transmitted with wonderful effect in this great horse. He is not so fat as when shown at Winnipeg and is in even better show condition. He will weigh about 1800 pounds now, and is one of the very best stallions in Canada. There are about 40 Clydesdales, pure-bred and grade, on the farm, 20 head of them being working animals and in regular work on the farm.

Jno. A. Turner's New Importation of Clydes.

The Scottish Farmer makes the following reference to the horse shipment being imported by John A. Turner, of Calgary:—

"The Donaldson liner Lakonia, sailing on Saturday last, had on board a large consignment of Clydesdale horses and fillies. Many different buyers were represented, but the heaviest shippers were Messrs. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., who had nineteen head, and Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., who had fourteen head. All of these, with the exception of a Clydesdale colt and filly and a Hackney stallion, bought from the Seaham Harbor Stud, Ltd., were purchased by Mr. Turner from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright.

"Messrs. Turner & Sorby's big shipment were selected by Mr. Turner personally. He arrived in Liverpool by the Lusitania on Friday morning, 25th ult., and returned himself by the Columbia of the Anchor Line, which sailed on Saturday forenoon for New York. Among the horses and mares shipped by him are quite a number of well-known prize winners. One is the noted Baron's Charm (12441), own brother to Benedict, Baron Fergus and other well-known prize winners. He was first at Ayr and the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Perth in 1904, and

the Kelso premier horse in 1906 and 1907. Being got by Baron's Pride out of the celebrated mare Mary Macgregor (12864), which has produced so many prize winners, Baron's Charm is pretty certain to prove a big success in Canada. Another of these horses is Abbey Fashion (12793), a powerful built three-year-old horse, got by the Machars and Bute prize horse, Fickle Fashion. Abbey Fashion had the Scone, Strathord and Murthly premium in 1907, and is a horse of great weight and substance, likely to breed cart horses in any country. Yet a third is the choicely-bred Baron Carrick (12817), bred at Houdston, and got by Baron's Pride out of Mr. Kerr's well-known prize mare Elsie Macdonald, whose sire was the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Garty (9844). Baron Carrick had the Lammemoors premium in 1907, and, with his unique breeding, is pretty certain to leave his mark. The big, grand horse Medallion (12247), own brother to the Seaham Stud horse Silver Cup, is an exceptionally well-bred animal. His sire was Baron's Pride, and his dam the noted prize mare Balmedie Vesta, by MacGregor.

This big horse had the Hexham premium in 1907, and cannot fail to be a successful sire. An uncommonly good colt is Garty Standard (13494), got by the champion Everlasting (11331), out of Garty Forecast, by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion horse Prince Thomas (10262), with grand dam by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince of Carruchan (8151), and grand dam by the celebrated champion horse Flashwood (3604). Alike in respect of breeding and merit, it would be difficult to beat this colt. Another very promising two-year-old was got by the Aberdeen champion horse Prince of Craigwillie (11462). This colt was third as a yearling at Aberdeen, where his sire has several times been first and champion stallion. The rest of this shipment, so far as colts are concerned, is worthy of the company in which they find themselves. They are got by the Kirkcudbright prize horse Majestic (11421), the Machars of Wigtown prize horse Durbar (11695), the choicely-bred horse Baron Afton (11253), another of the same class, Baron Hudston (11606), and the dam of this colt is an own sister to the great champion horse Hiawatha (10067). An uncommonly well-bred colt is the rightly-named Baron Montrave, his sire being Baron's Pride, and his dam a daughter of the great £3000 champion horse Prince of Albion (6178). Other colts of outstanding merit are by the fine breeding and prize horses Baron Robgill (10689) and Royal Edward (11405), two of the most successful breeding horses got by the champion Baron's Pride, and there are also gets of the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion Prince Thomas (10262), Airies Prince (10667), and Prince Victor (12707). The colt and the filly from Seaham Harbor are excellent representatives of that stud, well-bred, and likely to prove prize-winners in Canada. The Hackney is a stylish, gay horse, which it will be easy to cash on the other side. Besides the stallions, Mr. Turner had several fillies from the Netherhall and Banks studs, in particular a two-year-old by Baron's Pride, out of a MacMeekan mare. She won first and female championship at Dalbeattie this year, and is a very fine animal. A three-year-old filly by the Hamilton prize horse Mercutio, a noted son of the great Hiawatha, and a yearling filly by Prince of London, which won first at Park Royal, are likely to be heard of. Three Hackney stallions complete this notable shipment."

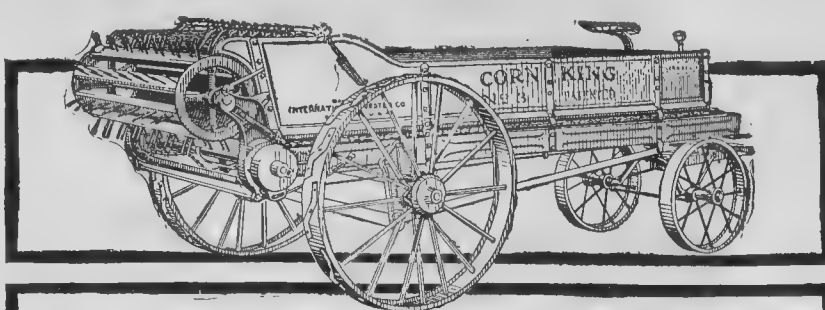
Mr. Turner shipped 18 of these horses from Ontario to Calgary on the 25th ult., and he informs us that the entire lot came across the water in good shape.

Winnings of a Manitoba Bred Heifer.

Since our last issue, we have secured more complete information concerning the winnings of Poplar Park Queen, the heifer bred by W. H. English, which was sold to Van Horne and then to Clark, of Minnesota, and which has made such a successful tour of the fair circuits through the states.

Poplar Park Queen won first as senior yearling, junior champion and grand champion female at Harding; first in her class, junior champion and grand champion, and silver medal heifer for best female under two years old at Calgary; first in her class and junior champion at Brandon; first in her class and junior champion at Regina. Then she was sold to N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and won first at the Minnesota State Fair; second at Sioux City, Iowa; first at Illinois; first at the Interstate Fair at St. Joseph, Mo.; first at Indiana; and first and junior champion at Sedalia, Mo., beating the celebrated Rose O'Day, the junior and grand champion cow at Minnesota.

When doing the winter's teaming, do not drive the horses too far or for too great a length of time without giving a feed of oats. The horse has a very small stomach, and he cannot stand hunger as well as man. Therefore, if you feel hungry when driving on a long journey, be sure your horse was hungry before you were, and needs his meal more than you need yours.



100 PER CENT MORE VALUE OUT OF THE MANURE PILE

WOULDN'T you like to get all the value out of the manure—the only fertilizer produced on the farm?

There's an alarming waste in the way manure is ordinarily handled. It is an easy matter to get double the value that most farmers are now getting from it.

Don't let it lie in piles in the barnyard indefinitely, to ferment and turn up from a third to a half of its fertilizing content.

Don't allow the rains to drain and wash away into the streams the rich liquids that are so valuable for plant food.

Don't haul it out and throw it in piles in the fields to waste.

Haul it out as it is produced; when it is fresh, while it is in its most valuable form, while it contains all its fertilizing elements, and distribute it evenly and thinly so that the land will receive every particle of its fertilizing content.

The Corn King return apron spreader and the Cloverleaf endless apron spreader are both made exceptionally strong and durable. The operation of each machine is controlled by a single

lever. The quantity of manure to be spread is regulated by means of this lever, the range of adjustment being from 3 to 30 loads.

Certain features are peculiar to these two spreaders and not found on other spreaders, such as the vibrating leveling rake which brings the manure up square and level to the beater, and the driving of the aprons by applying power to both sides, thus avoiding binding, friction and twisting, with consequent breakage.

The wheels are made of steel with broad tires, and the front wheels cut under to permit short turning. The draft is as light as can be secured in any spreader which provides the necessary strength to sustain the proper working apparatus.

The Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders are made in sizes to meet the needs of the users, and can be secured by calling upon the local dealer.

Call for catalogs and colored hangers illustrating and describing these machines, or write us for little booklet on wasteful practices on the farm, which you will be thoroughly interested in reading.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

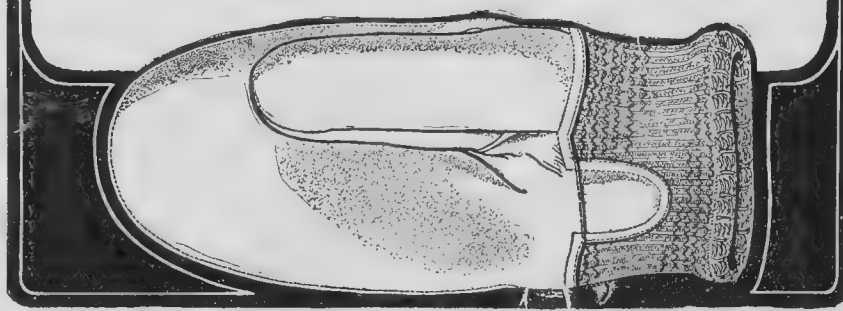
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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquires must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Bleeding.

Nemo, Sask.:—"1. Is bleeding a universal remedy for all sorts of ailments in horses? 2. If a horse's blood is out of condition, is it better to remove the bad blood, or to give him blood medicine to build up his blood? 3. If a horse is bled freely, how long does it take him to recover, and how long should he be allowed to rest?"

Answer:—1. Bleeding is not a panacea for all the ailments of horses.

2. Bleeding is a valuable mode of treatment in some diseases, but should not be employed indiscriminately by unskilled persons as much harm might be done. Bad blood results from the internal organs failing to properly do their work of removing its impurities, and treatment of these organs is necessary to restore the animal to health. Removal of some of the bad blood (you dare not remove it all) will not cure the disease.

3. Following a copious bleeding, the amount of blood in the vessels is restored in a comparatively short time, but the new blood is very much thinner than the old, and it may take several days to restore the blood to its normal condition, depending upon the amount of blood removed and the recuperative powers of the animal. No definite time, then, can be stated for resting a horse after bleeding, but it is well to allow him a few days if you have bled him copiously.

Dysurea.

H., Grenfell, Sask.:—"I have a gelding which has been troubled with some sort of kidney complaint for the past few weeks and I should like to have your advice about it. The symptoms are: swelled hind legs and sheath, urine thick and of a whitish color, stiffness of the back and difficulty in lowering head to feed. The gelding was affected in this way once before when I dosed him with a preparation of arsenic, the receipt of which I have since lost. He got better."

Answer—Give him two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre three times a day until his urine is copious and clear, then stop and give a teaspoonful of powdered saltpetre three times a week for a week or two.

Local Sweats.

R. C., Forget, Sask.:—"I have a 9 year old mare that sweats from fetlock to flanks, and over hips, all the time steaming from these parts. She keeps stamping with hind feet. The mare has not been worked all summer."

Answer—Give half an ounce of acetate of potash three times a day for two or three days, and if the stable is warm have the mare clipped. Don't overfeed her.

Too Big a Dose.

X. Y. Z., Redpath, Sask.:—"Horse, 9 years old, is in poor condition, but eats and drinks well. Lately he seems a little unsteady on his hind legs when he turns around, and he does not have the life he should have for the way he eats and the work he does. He is also subject to colic or indigestion after a little extra hard work. Please prescribe. I have been giving sulphate of iron and saltpetre, a tablespoonful mixed twice a day; am also going to give a dose of physic."

Answer.—Your dose of drugs mentioned is entirely too large, and will do your horse harm if continued for any length of time. He is suffering from indigestion and debility, and should be well fed and not worked hard. The following medicine should improve his digestion and strengthen his loins: Gentian 1 lb., sulphate of soda 1 lb., nux vomica, 4 ozs., capsicum 1 oz. Have these ingredients finely powdered and mixed together, and give a tablespoonful in each feed.

Hair Restorer Wanted.

W. F. B., Sask.:—"What will make a horse's mane grow out quickly?"

Answer—We have found coal oil one of the best applications for promoting the growth of the hair in such cases as the above, but it must be used cautiously, as it will blister if applied too freely. Dip the tips of the fingers in the oil and rub it in gently wherever the hair is thin. Repeat this twice or thrice a week, not oftener. If the skin beneath the hair is dirty or scurfy, wash it with castile soap and soft water before oiling.

Lymphangitis.

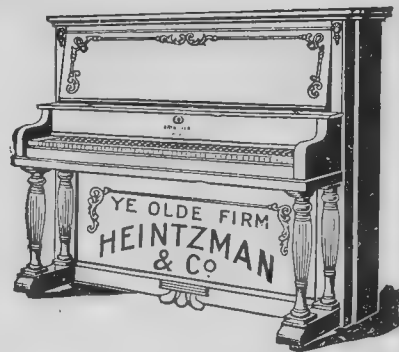
Subscriber, Swan River, Man.:—"During harvest one of my horses got lame in the left hind leg. I worked him one half day on the mowing machine on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday the inside of his left hind leg swelled up and got very hot and sore to the touch. The horse did not like to put any weight on it and would keep lifting it every few minutes. I bathed it with cold water, also with vinegar and salt (made hot). I exercised him a good deal, but he seemed to be in pain and did not like to go; he also seemed unable to lift the foot over obstacles, such as a log or uneven place. I bathed with cold water and applied turpentine for several days, but he seemed to get better very slowly. After the soreness had nearly all gone, I began to exercise him again and worked him, but it was a week or more before the swelling all left. After about a week a mare got lame the same way in the same leg, but I kept her more quiet and she recovered quicker. Then when I was working them on the binder a three-year-old colt got lame the same way, and I worked him one day after he got lame (as I could not very well spare him from the work). Then I had to stop working him and he got very bad, and it was over two weeks before I could work him, and now, about a month later, the swelling is not entirely gone, although he works well now. I have four horses, and they all had the same trouble one after another, two of them having it lightly and one of them very severely, one only having to stop work three or four days, the worst one having to stop three weeks. The first two had it in the left hind leg, the other two having it in the right hind leg. The lameness showed up first on Sunday in all of them but one. That one got lame first on Tuesday or Wednesday, and now since Sunday the horse that was lame first is lame the same way again. I am bathing it with cold water twice a day and with spirits of camphor three or four times, and it seems to be progressing well. The soreness in each case seems to be mostly in the main muscle or tendon leading from the hock joint upward. This muscle is very much inflamed and enlarged."

Answer.—You must have been feeding your horses too much grain and thus brought on these attacks of lymphangitis. Bathing with hot water is much more effectual in relieving the pain and reducing the swelling in these cases than bathing with cold water, but the rubbing afterwards with camphorated spirits was all right. Attacks of this kind leave the horse very liable to recurrences with slight provocation, and you should guard against it by reducing their feed whenever they are idle even if for only one day. Frequently the horse is left with a swelled leg that gives him more or less trouble for the rest of his life, swelling up worse whenever he has an idle spell. To guard against this, give him a

Thinking

about a

PIANO?



That's natural at this time of the year. Christmas approaching makes you feel like music. Possibly your wife and growing daughter have been thinking for a long time of the piano they were looking for at Christmas. Then think of the long winter nights without music. Think of them with music. What a difference! If for any reason you contemplate buying a piano, we can help you. Here is a safe rule:—first choose your dealer, then your instrument.

A Reliable Firm

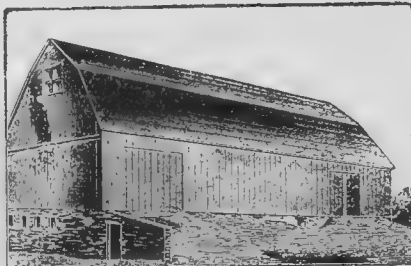
The House of McLean is Winnipeg's oldest and largest retail piano house. It has endured securely through all the ups and downs which have come to others simply because of reliable, generous and honest principles on which it does business. Here then you have the right dealer.

A Reliable Instrument

The old Heintzman & Co. Piano is Canada's oldest and most perfect instrument. It is the aristocrat of Canadian Pianos. It stands in a class with the best known of the old pianos of Europe and America. We would like to show you this instrument.

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"BRANTFORD ROOFING" is a Roofing of quality, good on both sides and all the way through.

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Why not get the Best at the same money? "BRANTFORD" costs you less per year because it lasts longer than any other kind of Ready Roofing—It lasts longer because it's made better, is made of better material. You can see the difference by comparison, feel it. Get samples and compare it, because it means dollars to you to buy the Best. There is a reason why it's better—The foundation is of Pure Wool Felt of 200% Asphalt Saturation, with an outside coating of Rubbery Material impervious to the weather—Tough, strong, can be laid in cold or warm weather, on flat or pitch roof—wind-proof, water-proof and fire-proof.

Comes to you ready to lay with full directions on each roll—our own patent Metal Ends protect the ends.

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Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Brantford, Can.. M'f'rs.

drachm of iodide of potassium three times a day and exercise him regularly until his leg is reduced to its natural size. At this stage it is a good plan to bathe with cold water for a few minutes after exercise and then rub the leg vigorously until dry.

Acute Indigestion.

M. T. C., Macgregor, Man.—"I had a horse that seemed dull after his first feed of new prairie hay and kept getting duller, and in two weeks was unable to work. His food did not digest. I changed his feed from oats to bran mash and boiled oats, but with no better results. He seemed very weak in his hind legs and the last three days was in terrible pain. The pain seemed across his back. Could you tell me what I could have done for him? 2. I have a pony that scours when she has been driven about a mile. I feed her hay and oats, but her manure is always soft. What can I do for her?"

Answer.—1. You should have given the horse a dose of physic and blistered him across the loins. 2. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ground gentian, 4 ozs. of powdered copperas, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of red pepper. Mix together and give a tablespoon, level full, three times a day in the feed. Water before feeding, and if the manure shows that the pony is not chewing its hay properly, have its teeth examined and set right by a veterinary surgeon.

Sore Mouths.

Subscriber, Hillesden, Sask.—"I have three horses that are troubled with sore mouths; raw sores on the inside of their lips and on the gums. It seems very difficult for them to eat oats, even when boiled and mixed with bran, but they can eat hay or straw fairly well."

Answer.—The commonest cause of sore mouth in horses is the grass known as "foxtail" or "skunk grass." The awns of this grass penetrate the gums and other parts of the mouth and produce sores of various size, sometimes two or three inches across, but generally of slight depth. Occasionally, if the sore is beneath the tongue, it will extend downwards through the tissues until it penetrates the skin and a running sore is found beneath the lower jaw. It is impossible to get these sores to heal if the horse continues to feed upon hay containing skunk grass, and the first step towards curing him should be to change him to a different sort of hay. The mouth should be carefully examined, and the tiny particles of the grass imbedded in the sores extracted. This will require the use of tweezers or small forceps. Then wash the sores with a little warm water and dust them over with finely powdered boric acid. Repeat daily until cured.

Will Not Breed.

Old Subscriber, Oxbow, Sask.—"What can I do for a young cow that I wish to get in calf? She had a calf

about ten months ago, and has not shown any signs of coming in heat since to my knowledge."

Answer.—Give her a teaspoonful of red pepper twice a day in a gallon of chop and try her frequently.

Schirrous Cord.

W. R. R., Tregarva, Sask.—"I have a horse ten years old that has opened where the incisions were made when he was castrated. It causes intense itching and soft matter forms in the openings. I have washed the openings with carbolic acid, but they do not close up. The place is not raw, but the horse is not safe to work, because he will not stand still. He is in good condition and was castrated when a colt."

Answer.—You should have a veterinary surgeon operate on this horse as soon as possible, as the disease may reach a point where it is incurable.

Punctured Wound.

N. W., Riverside, Sask.—"I have a two-year-old colt which has a wound on the left hind fetlock joint, looking like a small deep hole such as a nail would make. For two weeks he was very lame, but the sore has healed now, and the lameness has gone, but there is a slight swelling yet. The place has been swollen for a month now and does not go down. 2. I also have a five-year-old cow which became entangled in her rope while being tethered out last spring, and fell and hurt her neck and loosened the crown of one of her inside toes. Her neck is all right again, but the crown of her hoof has come off. She seemed to do well for a time, but now the leg is swollen up to the hock, her hoof has festered, and I noticed matter running out from between the toes. I took a pointed pocket knife and opened the festered place and took out a small piece of bone. Then I bathed it with water and carbolic acid and dressed it with equal parts of alum and soda. A few days later I took out another piece of bone. I have continued the treatment every night since then, but the hoof is getting no better. The cow cannot use this foot in the least."

Answer.—1. A blister would probably remove the swelling. Clip off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes a mixture of one drachm powdered cantharides to six drachms lard. Next day wash off the blister and smear the part with vaseline. 2. This is a case that should be treated by a surgeon, but if you are too remote for that you had better poultice the foot until all diseased bone has come away and then apply carbolic ointment till it heals up.

Warts.

Nemo, Sask.—"Please advise how to treat a mare having several warts about her, some of which have been chafed and are now raw looking, and are growing larger."

Answer.—Warts may either be burnt

\$20.00 IN PRIZES.

MAGNET Cream Separator

FREE Competition FREE.

To any girl or boy under 15 years of age living on a farm in Canada, a beautifully illustrated MAGNET calendar, lithographed in eight colors.

All that is required is to write us a letter, giving us the names of fifteen neighbours who keep cows, and who have no cream separator.

\$20 in prizes will also be awarded in sums of one dollar each to the twenty best written letters selected from the replies to our calendar advertisement.

Order of merit:
Good writing.
Correct spelling.
Neat arrangement.

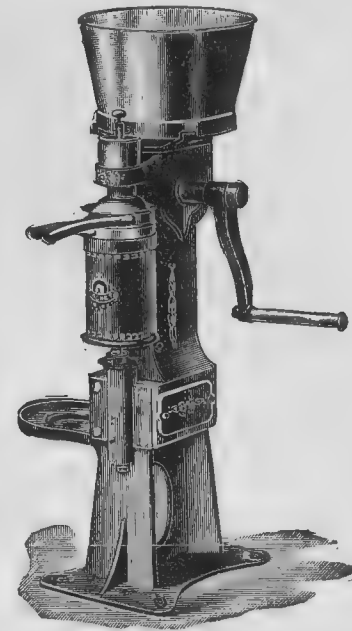
Letter must be written on one side of paper only.

All letters competing for these prizes must be received before January 15th, 1908, addressed to the Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., "Calendar Department."

The prizes will be awarded February 15th, 1908, by Mr. A. B. Petrie, whose decision will be final.

In addition to the calendar sent to each letter writer, we will enclose our new 1908 booklet, beautifully illustrated, which will give a lot of valuable information about the wonderful success of the MAGNET Cream Separator.

We call your special attention to the ONE-PIECE SKIMMER of the MAGNET, making it the easiest to clean, and the BEST SKIMMER on the market.



The greatest step yet taken towards perfection in cream separators is admitted by all to be embodied in the much-talked of MAGNET brake. Look for a description of it in book, or see it working on the machine. "It's a wonder."

All writers must mention the paper in which they read this advertisement.

The PETRIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hamilton, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.

St. John, N. B.

off with caustic, or a red-hot iron, or tied off with a ligature. The latter treatment is only applicable to such warts as have a narrow base that will permit a ligature to be applied. In such cases tie a string as tightly as possible around the neck of a wart and in a few days it will drop off, providing the string has been tight enough to stop circulation. Flat warts must be burnt off with caustic, and nothing is better for this purpose than strong nitric acid if properly used, but it is very powerful and will burn a hole in the clothes or skin if allowed to touch them. Before applying it, therefore, smear the skin surrounding the wart with grease so as to protect it if any acid accidentally runs over it. Then rub the acid into the wart with the end of a bit of stick. One application is enough in most cases.

Sore Feet.

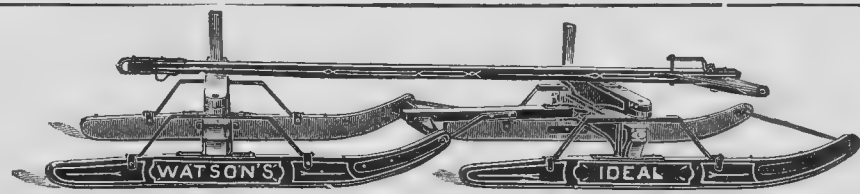
A. B., Neepawa, Man.—"I have a nine-year-old horse that has been getting sore on his front feet for a year. He has always had good sound, tough

feet and has always stood on a ground floor. He was shod last winter for the first time, his shoes remaining on for six weeks. Since I have taken off his shoes his feet are getting hard and dry. I am treating his feet with axle grease and about six drops of turpentine every other day, and am putting water under his front feet. Otherwise, the horse is in good condition."

Answer.—Take off his shoes and level his feet with the rasp, but do not pare them out. Then let him stand every day in a stall where you have prepared a bed of soft wet clay for him to stand on. The clay should be three or four inches thick at least, and as wet as you can make it without having it splash. Let him stand in this for the greater part of the day and at night move him to another stall where he can lie down and rest. When he comes out of the clay wipe off his feet, and paint the outside wall of the hoof with neatsfoot oil. This will prevent his feet from drying out in the night, and after a week or two of this treatment you should see a marked improvement in his feet.

Reasons Why You Should Buy

Watson's

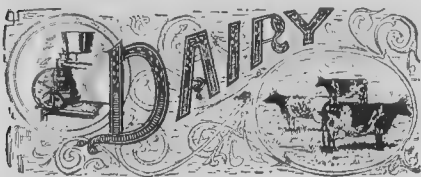


Sleighs

- 1. Strong:** More and heavier steel is used for rods, braces, raves, etc. Front benches equipped with Patent Truss, which will not sag or break.
- 2. Durable:** Only the best seasoned and straight-grained wood is used for runners, benches, poles, etc.
- 3. Light Running:** Runners are shaped so that the point of contact is under bench, they will ride on top of road. No skidding.
- 4. Cast Shoes:** Of a special patented design of our own, greatly superior to any other.
- 5. Well Finished:** Painting, striping, varnishing, done thoroughly and attractively.
- 6.** Made in 2" and 2½" with steel and cast shoeing, and 3" with steel shoeing.
- 7.** If your local dealer does not handle them write us direct. We can interest you.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED

WINNIPEG



Canada an Importer of Butter.

It certainly seems like "carrying coals to Newcastle" to import butter from Europe to Canada. Yet this has been actually taking place this fall. Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, in a recent interview, expressed it as his opinion that in the eastern cities at least no considerable rise could take place from the present high prices of butter, because of the possibility of importing butter from Denmark and other European countries and placing it on the Canadian market for about 30 cents per pound. There is a plentiful supply of dairy products in Europe this year, and the effect of the high prices now prevailing in Canada has already resulted in considerable exportation to Canada. Mr. Ruddick believes that as the season advances imports of butter will increase, and the result will be to effectually prevent any exorbitant price in Canada during the winter. The ruling price of good butter in London is now about 24 cents per pound. It can be sent across the Atlantic and marketed in Canada with a fair margin of profit at an additional cost of five or six cents per pound.

Bacteria in Cream.

In a recent bulletin of the Oklahoma Station, L. L. Lewis and W. R. Wright report that last year many farmers living in the vicinity of the station made butter until the hot days of June, and then gave up the work because they were unable to make a product of good quality. The cream was then delivered to the college creamery, where, with ice at hand, "it was successfully manufactured into a good grade of butter. Most of the butter made on the farms and offered for sale in the local market during the summer months was of such poor quality that it seemed imperative that the experiment station should make investigations along these lines to determine, if possible, the various causes operating to produce such a low-grade product. As the improvement of the butter must be brought about by the improvement of the cream and the conditions under which it is kept, it was decided to determine the condition of the cream as delivered at our creamery," which are considered representative of those of the average creamery in the Territory.

To determine the quality of the cream delivered during the summer months, tests were made beginning with the last of June, 1906, and extending to the first of September of that year. This period included the hottest and consequently the most unfavorable month for the handling of cream. As a check on these conditions a series of tests were made during the months of December, January, and February following, the coldest season of the year. The reason for selecting the summer and winter seasons for this work was to show by comparison the great influence of a low temperature on the quality of cream.

The results show that cream delivered in summer at an age of 3.3 days contained an average of 462,600,000 bacteria in a cubic centimeter (0.06 cubic inch), while cream delivered in winter at an age of 5 days contained an average of only 134,800,000 bacteria in a cubic centimeter, or less than one-third that of the 3-day old samples in summer. It thus appears that while age has an influence on the number of bacteria in cream, temperature exercises the greatest control, and that to prevent excessive development of bacteria, cream must be kept cold, and should be delivered frequently at the creamery.

The bacteria were found to increase in cream for a period of three days in

summer and four days in winter, after which there was a steady decrease; but it is not to be assumed that old cream is better than fresh cream because it has fewer bacteria, for samples of eight-day old cream had an old, unpleasant odor.

As an indication of the care exercised in securing and handling the cream and milk from which it was obtained, tests were made of the gas-producing and curd-digesting bacteria in the cream delivered. It was found that the combined numbers of gas and digesting germs in cream ranged from a fraction of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. in summer and from a smaller fraction to a little more than 1 per cent. in winter. As gas-producing bacteria are much more troublesome in summer than in winter because a high temperature favors their growth, there is need of greater care in performing dairy operations at that season of the year. Since large numbers of curd-digesting bacteria are found in hay and straw, these feeding materials should not be handled during the milking period.

The ordinary souring of milk is due to the action of lactic bacteria on milk sugar, changing it to lactic acid. Now, since rich cream contains a smaller amount of milk sugar than thin cream, it is evident that the lactic bacteria will produce less acid in the rich than in the thin cream.

Cream becomes more sour with age, though the number of bacteria is less after the third or fourth day, and it was found in these experiments that the average cream more than two days old in summer was too sour to be handled at a creamery with good results.

The results as a whole indicate as essentials of successful butter making in Oklahoma, as elsewhere, (1) clean milk, producing rich cream; (2) cleanly handling of the cream at low temperatures and its prompt conversion into butter.

The Greatest Tell Tale.

Butter is the greatest tell tale on the farmer of any product he turns off.

It tells to the consumer at once what sort of a man or woman made it: whether they were neat and clean in their ideas and methods; whether the stables were foul and badly ventilated; whether the feed was musty and unfit for use; whether the separator and milk vessels were kept clean and sweet; whether the packages that contain it were in right condition. Everything that comes of ignorance of good sound dairy and sanitary sense, the butter tells with a loud voice. Said a wise old farmer's wife once to her daughter: "Don't make butter to sell unless you expect folks will know all about how neat a housekeeper you are."

In the same way butter tells loudly of every attempt to blend it, adulterate it with inferior fats, or do anything with it that is dishonest or intended to deceive. All that it proclaims at once by a loss of flavor.

There is a native integrity about the cow and her product of milk, cream, butter or cheese that will not bear trifling with either through ignorance or dishonesty.

A creamery company is being incorporated at Vermilion, Alta.

Another breed of cattle has been added to the special dairy lists. At the last meeting of the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association the Brown Swiss cattle were declared a special breed of cattle and the breeders took their stand for milk, letting the beef producing qualities follow the same fate that all breeders of dairy cattle have done. Many people think that the Brown Swiss cattle should be classed as dual purpose animals, but it was decided that the best results are obtained where one object is consistently sought for, instead of trying to develop two functions, as is the case with the dual purpose breeders. Where the chief attention has been given to milk, the Brown Swiss cows have made some good records. With

DE LAVAL

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:

The lowest speed bowl by at least one third.

The greatest capacity by at least one fourth.

The strongest, simplest and most durable by much more than one half.

The most perfect skimmer.

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MONTREAL.

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Representatives Everywhere

U S U S U S U S U S U S U S U

GET BIGGER PROFITS FROM MILK

The chief reason you want a separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk. Then if you want to get the most you'll naturally want the separator that gets the most cream. That's the improved

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Holds World's Record for Cleanest Skimming.

It's the bowl that skims the cream. Inside the U. S. bowl are only two, simple, easy-to-clean, strong parts, but it gets all the cream—the World's Record guarantees it. Our free, new book shows four pictures of the bowl, explains why it skims cleanest and how it made the World's Record.

Also shows the solid low frame, enclosed light-running gearing, simple, automatic oiling device—everything about the construction and operation of the U. S. 27 pictures.

Just mail us today a postcard asking for "Construction Catalogue No. 110" and learn all about a machine that will get more cream—more money—for you.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

PROMPT DELIVERY. Eighteen Distributing Warehouses. NO DELAY.

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further development they promise to be one of the strong dairy breeds on account of their great hardiness.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This

caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-146 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

MELOTTE CREAM Separators

are perfect skimmers and great labor savers. The most profitable investment a farmer can make. It makes money in the dairy. Saves the housewife hours of drudgery. Takes less time to clean and little effort to turn. Write us to-day for full particulars and prices.

Florence Wood Pumps

The finest wood pumps made. Admirably adapted for Western Farms. Full particulars upon receipt of your name and address.

Melotte Cream Separator Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG CALGARY

W. ANTLIFF, Manager

Agents for "Ideal" Gasoline Engines

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention
The Nor'-West Farmer.



Progress of Poultry Fattening in Alberta.

The work so successfully inaugurated last year by A. W. Foley for the Alberta government shows considerable expansion this year. Work was carried on at five stations last year; it is carried on at nine this year, the points being Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Ponoka, Valley City, Red Deer, Innisfail, Oids, Didsbury and Cardston.

The season, however, is not wholly favorable. Feed is about double the cost, as the ration is oats. The birds do not seem to have the constitution and vigor this year. They were slow in feathering and backward in growth and the hatch was not very large, probably from reduced vitality in old birds from the long continued severe weather of last winter. It is expected that good breeding pens as well as table poultry will be scarce later in the season. In addition to chickens that are being finished now to the number of about 3000, there were 3100 fowl fed in the early part of the season. As some of the creameries are shut down, milk is hard to get. The work is still under government direction and control, but it may be expected that it will ultimately be merged with the creamery interests and will be taken over by local associations, as the creameries have been. Prices this year have been from 16 to 18 cents for fowl. They will probably run about 20 for chickens. Buying is scarcely as eager this year as last year, but it is not on account of any want of excellence in the product or on account of absence of real demand but chiefly because business undertakings of all kinds are moving cautiously on account of slow money.

Marketing of Christmas Poultry.

By M. T.

Christmas being once more near at hand, the demand for first-class poultry will doubtless, as usual, exceed the supply, for no one can deny that in our Western markets well fattened, well-dressed fowls are more the exception than the rule. Although some farmers admit they make a fair sum out of their poultry, the general complaint is that the price paid per pound is not sufficient to make the raising of many fowls profitable.

Now, it is not the intention of this article to raise the question of profits attainable from poultry raising as a means of making a living, but simply to show that surplus fowls, both young and old, can, if properly prepared and carefully marketed, be disposed of at a fair price. The highest prices are, of course, often paid in large cities where the keen demand for poultry of all kinds finds buyers for even inferior quality of products; but quite as fair a price can be obtained in smaller towns and even villages for the first-class article, and there is no reason why the farmer should keep anything but what is first-class.

Taking it as a general rule the western farmer can supply no more poultry than can be profitably disposed of in his own town, and being under no necessity of shipping or of calling in the aid of the retailer or middleman, the grower receives all the profits, whilst the cost of production remains the same to him as to the professional poultryman who is forced to ship his large stock to some more distant market.

The only problem that remains to the small producer is that as to the best method of disposing of his wares, a problem that solves itself for the seller of high-grade goods, for these are his

best advertisement and will quickly find for him the most profitable of custom, namely that of the private individual who looks not so much at the price of the goods as at their attractiveness and appetizing finish. Among the latter class may also be reckoned hotel and restaurant keepers, who are often only too anxious to obtain the whole stock of a reliable poultry raiser. Besides taking the entire output for the season, they are also willing to pay a good—sometimes a very good—price for poultry that, in addition to being of fair size and in good condition, are known to be scrupulously clean and wholesome, the success of their calling lying, not only in the toothsome of their fare, but also in the expedition with which the latter is prepared in the kitchen. A batch of fowls that, without further handling, can be confidently placed either in the hotel boiler or oven is worth a good many more cents a pound to the proprietor than an ill-assorted, dirty bunch of chickens, ducks, or whatever they may be, that practically require re-cleansing and re-trussing before being ready for use. In this case, as in many others, the good-will of the cook means always the good-will of the master, and it should not by any means be beneath the dignity of the purveyor to endeavor to secure it in a legitimate way.

It has been the good fortune of the writer, the most verdant of greenhorns in the chicken business some three short years ago, to have been able from the first to obtain uniform high prices for all classes of poultry. Young or old, the prices have been the same, two cents above market price as a consideration for care and cleanliness. The young birds were, of course, sold separately from the old, all were fattened in a rough and ready but practical manner and marketed weekly.

Although it is considered permissible to scald them, no one with ambitions toward success would do otherwise than dry pick the birds, a comparatively easy task if carried out while the birds are yet warm. This, however, is only possible when the birds are killed by dislocating the neck, as when they are killed by bleeding, plucking immediately afterwards is not only more repulsive but damaging to the feathers.

To dislocate the neck, hold the bird by the feet and the ends of the wings in the left hand, back upwards, the breast against the right knee, and the head in the right hand with the comb lying against the palm. Draw the neck the full length, and with a sharp pull and twist the neck will be severed, and the blood will be gathered in the space between it and the head, thereby making not only more cleanly work but a less painful manner of killing, the brain being severed at one stroke from the body.

Kill one bird at a time and pluck at once. Remove the tail and wing feathers with a sharp pull, and, placing the bird head downward on the knees, pluck first the back, then, turning the bird towards you, take hold of the legs and pluck downwards to the breast and neck, leaving all the head feathers. Throw aside and pluck all the necessary birds as speedily as possible; then with a sharp knife remove all pin feathers, plucking them with the knife under them. Light some clean straw, singe off the hair quickly, twist the tip of the wing under the upper part and tie the bird loosely round the hocks and place, breast downwards, feet up, on a shelf or a properly made trough, where, with a weight upon it, it can be pressed into a good plump shape and left to cool.

In Europe birds are sold undrawn and with the heads attached, a much cleaner and more satisfactory way, eliminating thereby rousy or internally diseased specimens. In our West economy prevails over doubts and fears, presumably, and the local trade at any rate requires that birds be decapitated and "dressed" or trussed.

Cut the skin at the back of the neck, remove the latter, and, leaving two or three inches of skin to cover the stump, sever the whole. Cut out the vent, and making as small an opening as possible, withdraw the entrails, eggs and liver. Wipe out the fowl. Remove the gall bladder from the liver, open, and



Top Prices for Poultry

Suppose your flock of chicks or old fowls will average a certain weight at market time. Suppose you so handle them as to make each weigh a full pound more than you expected. That would be a nice, clean, extra profit, wouldn't it? Do you know that

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

given as the makers direct, will help a fowl to digest and use such a large portion of the daily feed that it actually grows larger and heavier than it would be possible to make it without Poultry Pan-a-ce-a? This is true. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains the bitter tonics to act upon the digestion, iron for the blood and nitrates to expel poisonous matter. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and is a guaranteed egg-producer as well as flesh-former. Makes chicks mature early and also prevents poultry disease in old or young.

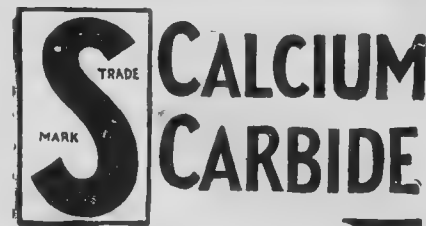
Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is endorsed by poultrymen in United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.

Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c 5 lbs. 85c.
12 lbs. \$1.75 25 lb. pail, \$3.50

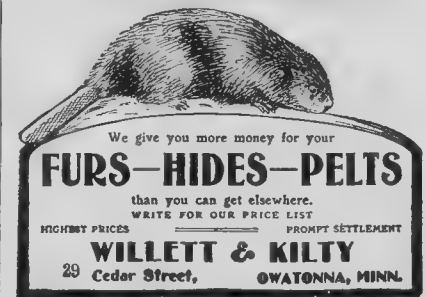
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



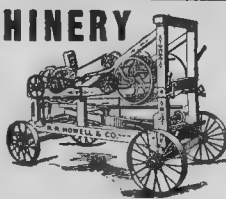
Calcium Carbide is affected by air and moisture. It is therefore important that the Carbide reaches you in air-tight packages. **S** Calcium Carbide is shipped in moisture-proof Steel Drums, containing 100 lbs. No other Carbide is put up in this way.

SHAWINIGAN CARBIDE CO.
MONTREAL. 14



WELL MACHINERY

There is money in making wells if you have the right machinery. We manufacture a full line of up-to-date machines. Write for our catalogue "A" free. It will pay you R. R. HOWELL & CO. Mrs., Minneapolis, Minn.



POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Prize-winning beauty and utility Barred Plymouth Rocks. Buy now and take advantage of these prices: choice Cockerels \$2.50 and up. A snap in yearling hens at \$1.50 each; or a breeding yard of five hens and a cockerel at \$10.00. All breeding stock selected for laying by the Hogan system.

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Man., breeder of a prize-winning strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. 100 choice young Cockerels for sale, at prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each, if sold at once. Let me know just what you want, I can supply you. I will guarantee you a square deal or refund money if not satisfied.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas, J. White and Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen Ducks, Homer, Tumbler and Maggie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

Barred Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. We have a number of cockerels, pullets, and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. They first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay. Write at once, Walter James and Sons, Rosser, Man.

GET MCGILL'S Barred Rocks and Toulouse Geese and be happy. 100 cockerels for sale. Send \$2.00 and we will pick you one of the best. Safe arrival guaranteed. McGill Bros., Carroll, Manitoba.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office, near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. 100 first-class birds for sale at reduced prices. Both old and young stock. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706. Virden, Man.

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man. Some grand good cockerels from our laying strains of B. Rocks and Brown Leghorns, for sale at farmers prices. A few good exhibition birds.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look for these at the coming poultry shows.

BLACK ORPINGTONS FOR SALE. Prize-winners imported direct from Wm. Cook. Cockerels \$5 to \$10; pullets \$3 to \$5. W. N. Mitchell, 147 Gorge Road, Victoria, B.C.

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Exclusively cockerels and pullets \$1.25 each. Only choice birds sent out. John H. Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., breeder of prize-winning S. L. Wyandottes and large size Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale. Now is the time to write for your wants.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Barred Rocks exclusively, from the highest priced birds bred by H. Hodgkinson. Cockerels for Sale. \$2.00 each, Big Beauties.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Correspondence solicited.

E. H. SHAPPE, Franklin, Man., breeder of best Barred Rocks of H. W. Hodgkinson's prize-winning strain. Cockerels for sale.

ALEX. MAINS, Hartney, Man., Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Buff Orpingtons. Male birds for sale.

W. H. TAYLOR, Fleming, Sask., breeder of prize-winning, single combed white Leghorns. 40 Cockerels for sale.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba undisputed champion pens First-class stock. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, S. C. Eggs for hatching: Pen No. 1, headed by 1st cockerel at Manitoba Poultry Show, Brandon, 1907, score 98, mated with ten choice hens and pullets, \$4 per 15, after April 1st. Pen 2, headed by Imported English Cockerel strong under color, mated with 12 choice hens and pullets, some of them winners, price \$8 per 15. Flock with free range, headed by brothers of 1st cockerel, \$2 per 15, or \$3 per 100.

Can ship any time. Won 4 1sts. and all specials at Brandon. A few choice Collie pups both sexes.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

George Wood - Holland, Man.

BREEDER OF

BARRED ROCKS

My birds made a clean sweep at the Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1906. A few good Cockerels still for sale.

Eggs \$3.00 per 13. \$5.00 for 26

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RAW FURS AND HIDES



We don't make any extravagant statements, but give you a square deal, pay highest prices and send your money same day as shipment is received.

BERMAN BROS., 321 1ST STREET, SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

cleanse the gizzard, skin the neck, wash all carefully, place inside the carcass, and draw the incision over the tail extremity, pulling the point through. Cut off the feet, and placing the fowl breast downwards, push down the legs; place a skewer through thighs and wings together, throwing the breast forward. Turn the bird onto its back, take the extremities of the legs, draw down alongside the carcass and skewer again. Wipe the bird with a damp cloth, then lightly dust with flour.

Birds so prepared will be plump, attractive and clean looking. They will command above the market price and will be taken in even at the risk of an overstocked larder.

All birds are trussed in the same manner, the wings of ducks and geese, however, being cut off at the first joint, the tip being devoid of flesh and difficult to pluck clean. The feathers of the breast being sometimes hard to extract in these tender and extremely fat birds, they may be steamed for a moment or two by laying them over a pan of boiling water, whilst the wings may be scalded outright. Well wiped and dusted, and tied with a neat red ribbon over wings and thighs, they make compact and attractive Christmas poultry. Turkeys are easily plucked and dressed and they may be drawn by making an incision inside the thigh, invisible when skewered. The long fan shaped tail feathers may be left, as is the custom in France, and the flesh tied tightly at the base quite near the carcass. This will cause them to spread out most effectively and tying across the body with red, will add a finishing touch to a *tout ensemble* which will find appreciation whether presented to friends or offered to customers. The remembrance of a little extra trouble and ten cents worth of red ribbon may secure a steady and profitable market long after the festive season is forgotten and when trade is dull and prices rule low.

Cold vs. Warm Housing for Winter Laying Hens.

For the past two years the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station has been making tests of cold and warm houses for winter egg production. The winter conditions in North Dakota are practically the same as those prevailing throughout a large part of Western Canada, so the results obtained there can be made applicable to this country as well. The experiment was performed with the object of demonstrating the comparative effect of cold and warm housing on the egg production of laying hens. Eleven Barred Plymouth Rock pullets were placed in one of the summer colony houses, which had been covered with tar paper on the outside and well banked with manure. The house was six feet wide and eight feet long, and had one window two by two and a half feet in size. The front and rear sides of the building were five and four feet high, respectively. Coal ashes and cinders served as a floor. Twenty-two Barred Plymouth Rock pullets of the same age and breeding as the above mentioned fowls, were placed in the large poultry house in a pen eight feet eight inches by fourteen feet in size. The average floor space per bird in each pen was approximately the same. The feed and general treatment of the two pens of fowls were made as similar as possible. Temperatures were taken in both pens twice a day. Lack of maturity in the pullets, which prevented many of them from laying until midwinter, handicapped the trial in some degree, but definite conclusions from the results obtained can be drawn. This trial lasted for three months during January, February, and March, 1906. The average temperature in the summer colony house during the winter was 29 deg. Fahrenheit and in the large poultry house 39 deg. Fahrenheit, while the official temperatures recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau for the same period

ranged from 29 degrees above zero to 32 degrees below.

During the month of January, the pullets in the colony house laid 55% more eggs than did those in the warm house; during February they laid 72.5% more eggs than those in the warm house; and during March the hens in the cold house laid only 5.14% more eggs than those in the warm house. February was the coldest month of the winter, but in spite of that fact the record of the fowls in the single boarded house was much better than that of the warmly housed fowls. Both lots laid more eggs during March than during the earlier months, but the percentage of increase of the fowls in the cold house was greatest in the month of February. The morning readings were taken at a time when the temperature in the two houses had dropped to the lowest point in the twenty-four hours.

During the winter of 1906-1907 the trial was repeated with similar pens of birds. The conditions surrounding the fowls, regards housing, feeding and general care, were much the same as in the previous trial, and the results obtained were decidedly in favor of cold housing. No records of temperatures were kept during this test, as the conditions of housing were identical with those of the previous winter and the test was made during the same months. During March, in this test, a record of 21.3 eggs per fowl was made by the birds in the colony house. With the same feeding and care, less than half this number of eggs per fowl was produced by the birds in the warmer pen. The general health of the fowls in the cold pen was noticeably better than that of the fowls in the warmer pen. The difficulty of securing a sufficient degree of fresh air in the warm pen seemed to be in a large measure responsible for this condition.

It is generally understood by practical poultrymen that chickens need plenty of fresh air, and those who have been engaged in producing winter eggs maintain that hens do just as well in a moderate cool place as in a warmer one. It is entirely unnecessary to attempt to warm a hen house in the winter time by means of a stove. If the house is constructed properly, so that it will be frost proof, that is all the warmth that will be needed. As long as the temperature does not vary far from the freezing point, good results can be obtained. In these experiments just reported one pen was a little too cold, while the other was too warm and close. Although by no means conclusive, the results of this trial are interesting in that they demonstrate the fact that a warm house is not always essential to good egg production.

The Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show will be held at Neepawa from Feb. 10 to 14, 1908.

The poultry department at the North Dakota Agricultural College recently reported a Barred Rock hen that has laid over 200 eggs this season and still gives promise of a longer laying period.

Hens are supporting many a family, paying all the grocery bills on the farm. Eggs cost about 30c per dozen and yet some farmers purchase their supply. The wasted products about the house and barn would support a good flock of hens and turkeys. Why do we continue to neglect such a chance for profit?

There is nothing like a good coat of whitewash for the interior of the poultry-house, regardless of how the walls are made or finished. Whitewash is a good eradicator of things objectionable about the poultry-house and it makes the house look light and clean. It should be sprayed into every crack and corner not forgetting the nest-boxes. A little crude carbolic in the whitewash will improve it.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

For Sale.—Four Galloway bulls for sale, from imported stock. Address H. Freese, Arden, Manitoba.

Lumber.—Car lots at wholesale prices for barn building. For prices address J. Y., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Agents Wanted.—In every town in the West for "Digest of Canadian Business Laws." Greatest seller, splendid commission. W. H. Anger, Publisher, Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

To Rent.—Three quarter sections, two hundred and fifty acres cultivated, two miles from Hamiota. First-class tenant or none. Box 104, Hamiota, Man.

For Sale.—Galloway cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Angora goats and Brown Leghorn poultry. Prices right. Joseph B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

Wanted.—Experienced man and wife, to work on ranch. State wages, experience; if children, what ages. Apply Canon Ranch, Claresholm, Alta.

Agents.—Male or female, to sell article used in every home; nearly everybody buys on sight. Address Dept. F, 196 River Street, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale.—Old English Bob-tailed sheep dogs. Grand puppies, bred from prize-winning and working imported dogs. Good cattle heelers. Bowen, 544 Aikens St., Winnipeg.

For Sale.—160 acres, good improved wheat land, with new frame buildings, in Southern Manitoba, \$1,500 cash. reasonable terms for balance. John McElrevey, Glenora, Man.

Now is the time to get your breeding birds cheap. I have a nice lot of S. C. B. Minorcas, B. P. Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and M. B. Turkeys. Also Collie dogs. Apply, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

A Snap.—Brandon well boring outfit, hundred feet shafting, three augurs, only worked few weeks. Cost over \$500, sell for \$300. Box 104, Hamiota, Man.

Farm Wanted.—To buy on crop payments, by two experienced Scotch farmers (brothers), with all necessary stock and implements, Manitoba preferred. Address Richard, Care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Fox and Mink Trappers.—I teach you how to trap absolutely free (8 secrets); no fake. I buy the furs. I supply guns, traps, etc. I want 80,000 skins. Enclose stamp for price list and free methods. E. W. Douglass, Stanley, N. B.

Farm for Sale.—N. W. 1/4 section 26, township 40, range 10, west 3rd; all level prairie, 2 1/2 miles from good town of Radisson, on C. N. R. main line, 35 acres broken, shack 12 x 16, good well. Price \$10 per acre, easy terms. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Apply T. Barnby, Lang, Sask.

Thousands of Farmers Wanted.—to buy Warren's Pure High-Grade Ceylon green and black teas of all grades, packed in original cases on the tea estates and imported direct. Chests to be sold at a greatly reduced price; also pure roasted coffees and spices of all grades. Write for prices and samples and save money. Butter and eggs wanted. Highest prices paid. Agents also wanted. G. C. Warren, Box 1036, Regina.

British Columbia.—Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops, blocks of ten acres up, river frontage, produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes, which never fail to ripen, unlimited markets, terms easy.—Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C.

Wanted.—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Territories to sell hardy fruits, shrubs, ornamental trees, seedlings, wind-breaks and hedges. We offer varieties recommended by experimental stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Outfit free, exclusive territory.—Apply now to Pelham Nursery Company, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale.—Four choice wheat sections in Tp. 10, Rg. 28 W, all clear, open, rolling prairie, now served by the new Canadian Northern Brandon-Regina Line, at \$13.50 per acre. Nine sections of splendid clear, open, rolling prairie, all first-class wheat soil, close to Wawone and Wawota on the Reston-Wolseley Line, at from \$11.50 to \$13.50 per acre.—Simpson & Harkness, Virden, Man.

Selling Out.—One pair extra nice Angora goats, few Embden and Toulouse geese; few white Muscovy ducks, about two hundred fowls—Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, turkeys; guineas. Forty varieties of fancy pigeons. Pointe and setter pups; also few more collie pups from good working stock at five dollars each; two fox terrier dogs, same price. Write your wants, correspondence a pleasure. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

Holsteins.—One bull, three years old; one bull, six months. Registered. Good stock. Prices right. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta.

For Sale.—Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, farm bred, unlimited range. Price from \$2.00 each. Captain Smith, Ninette, Man.

For Sale.—Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50 each; pure bronze gobblers, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; hen canaries, \$1.50 each; red chequered homers, \$2.00 pair. H. Lee, Springside P. O., Sask.

To Rent.—480 acres choice wheat land, 175 ready for wheat, celebrated Pipestone valley district, good buildings, abundant supply spring water. Apply W. Stock, Reston, Man.

Experienced Farmer.—Married, (no children), wants management of good farm. Capable horseman, 7 years Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Apply Clayton, 2 Seaton Square, Bloor St. West, Toronto.

Seed Barley for Sale.—Six-rowed variety, free from noxious weeds. In small quantities or by carload f.o.b. Keyes, 60 cents per bushel, sacks extra. Also a few Yorkshire sows and boars fit for breeding and some stock from fall litters. Address Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man.

For Sale.—Farm, 160 acres, northwest quarter Section 35, Township 3, Range 1, West 2nd Meridian; 145 acres best wheat land; 90 acres broken; 15 acres in hay, very valuable; only 2 1/2 miles from nearest railroad point and about 5 miles from the thriving town of Oxb. w. Sask. Thickly settled surroundings; school just across the road. Highly desirable property; rare chance to quick purchaser. Address W. H. Thomson, 455 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

Ridgeville, near Emerson.—318 acre improved farm, east half section 27, Township 1, Range 4, East; 90 acres cultivated. First-class wheat land. 1 1/2 storey framed house, good stable and granary. \$20 per acre, quarter cash, balance arranged, or would take part of first payment in cattle or clear lots. Thomas Wright & Co., 354 Main St., Winnipeg.

Men Wanted.—in every locality to advertise our goods, tack up show-cards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$83 per month and expenses \$4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada.

For Sale.—Fruit and dairy farms, land in large and small lots in the beautiful Salmon Arm Valley, B. C. Mild, healthy climate, good markets, productive soil, immense profits in growing fruit, good boating, fishing, hunting—the tourist's delight. Roads leading to surrounding towns, good investments. Send for booklet. McCallum & Wilcox, Salmon Arm, B. C.

For Sale.—A well-grown Yorkshire boar, eight months, bred by Experimental Farm; sound and sure; price twenty-five dollars. A few choice White Wyandotte cockerels, two dollars each. A wolf-hound bitch, eight months old, from good wolf-killing stock, fifteen dollars. A few choice Shorthorn bulls and heifers at very reasonable prices. Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.

A. G. E. LOWMAN WINNIPEG

Will give you far better prices for strictly **Fresh Eggs, Good Brick Butter and Live Poultry** than any other dealer. We deal with particular people, and want particularly fine goods. Have you got them?

WATCH us Grow

Expert Watch Repairing
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We carry a full line of Jewellery.
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Ship your Furs direct to the World's Largest Fur Market, where prices are always highest. Write for our latest price list, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's free **Myers-Boyd Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

**WHEAT.**

The following review of the wheat market deals very carefully with the developments of the past two weeks and the situation down to date:—

Wheat.—In the two weeks, or a little better, which have intervened since our last review of the wheat markets appearing in these pages was written, (it was dated the 16th of November) no special outstanding event or circumstance has transpired, to bear with important effect on either the general grain trade of the world, or on the more restricted section of it represented by the American continent. Rather it has been a dull and slow going time. The first week of the period under review saw a gradual decline in prices of from 3c. to 5c., caused, apparently, partly by some indifference in the attitude of the export market, which showed an easing off in the amount of purchases in contrast to the previous great activity, and partly to the liquidation of the December wheat in the American speculative markets. During the second week of the period under review, however, a stronger tone was resumed, prices advanced again, and have been fairly steady the last several days, and had it not been for a decline today (Dec. 2) of ¼c. to 1½c., prices would have been at about very nearly the same figures as they stood at on November 16th.

We think it natural and reasonable that we should have a dull spell around the present time. For over two months there has been day by day the largest amount of export trade in wheat and flour doing, that probably ever took place in the same space of time. It was not a spasmodic effort for a day or even a week, but for many weeks, day after day, recorded an uncommonly large amount of export business. Then came the harassing time caused by the stringency in financial conditions. Owing to the general wheat situation over the world, with its shortage and big demands from Europe, and the new crops just harvested over the American continent, giving for the time being at least a liberal supply of wheat to work with, there was never a situation that would lend itself better to buoyancy in trading. But the strings became drawn tight around the money bags. The exporter could sell, and had sold large quantities of wheat to Europe, where the money was ready to be paid for it, but the bankers on this side had to refuse for want of currency to buy the exporters' bills of exchange, consequently the exporter would have to ship his cargo of wheat to Europe C.O.D., and when the money was paid and transmitted to him here, he would be in a position to buy another cargo, but he would have to wait till he got the money. In the meantime the inland grain dealers and the elevator companies who collect the grain from the farmers, and in turn sell it to the exporters, were partially out of business, because if they could not get money from the exporters, they could not continue to buy the farmers' grain, having no money to pay him.

This state of affairs brought with it a great deal of worry and harassment, and along with it a great deal of loss must have been sustained by different interests. It may be said, therefore, that the trade in its supply and demand aspect has slowed down. The requirements of importing countries are just as large as they have been estimated to be, and the shortage of exporting countries no less than has been expected, but with the large buying of recent weeks, and the shock that has been given to trade owing to the money stringency, it in the first place caused the trade generally to suddenly turn off the steam, with the result of not a few dislocations, some of which have been visible, but the greater part cannot be known, and now the most disastrous part of the crisis seems to be past, and gradual recovery will take place, but it will necessarily be slow and cautious, and perhaps not without some setbacks, for although confidence is being restored through the measures taken by the prominent directors of financial business, it will take time for the large army of those who own cash in moderate quantities to recover from the

scare they have had, for when it comes to the push, it is the holdings and savings of the vast number of ordinary people which furnish the sinews of finance and business. If these are withdrawn from financial channels on a large scale, and hoarded, they are like the talent buried in the ground, doing no present good to the owners or anyone else.

Besides the condition of affairs caused by the money stringency, it is now the time of year when business tends to slower movement, and, therefore, for a short time we look for a quiet trade and that generally means easiness in values.

We believe that it shows the strength of the wheat situation that prices have not declined a great deal more than they have done, during the experience the markets have been passing through. Besides the general condition of things, together with the time of year conducing to an easy state of trade, there is now the shadow of the Argentine crop to dull the edge of demand. This crop is now getting pretty well along, and it may be said to be made, although not yet secured. There have been complaints of too much cold weather over the main part of the crop, but there is not any suggestion that important damage has been done to it, and if a favorable harvest time is experienced during the next six weeks a full crop may be secured, which would probably provide a moderately larger quantity for export than last year's surplus. If all goes well with their harvest, the first of the new Argentine wheat will be due to arrive in Europe in March, consequently the anticipation of it causes a conservative feeling in the export trade. At the same time the big Argentine crop of last year has all gone out of sight, and the European requirements this year are very large compared with last year, and we expect that as time goes on the Argentine crop will show itself to be no burden at all to the export trade, although the anticipation of it just now may add to the natural dullness induced by other causes.

Except for the Argentine no other source of supply will be able to furnish its usual quantity to the export demand next summer. The Australian crop is somewhat improved, but will not likely be able to supply any wheat to Europe. The Indian crop is no better than recently reported, and India is not likely to have any wheat for export next year. Russia and the Danube country will have very little to spare, and America has been shipping on so large a scale since the beginning of the crop year that her ability to export wheat next summer will be correspondingly curtailed. The movement of wheat in the United States and our own country during November has been very liberal, for the time of year, for the weather even up to the present date has been the most favorable possible for it, but later on supplies will be all the less for the present large movement.

Our Winnipeg market has been moderately firm for the most part. The close of lake navigation is approaching, however, and shippers have

Ship your WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX

through a strictly Commission Firm

On account of the high prices of grain at present, and the wide fluctuations there will be this season, shippers will find it greatly to their advantage to ship and sell through a reliable and strictly commission firm. We handle "strictly on commission", therefore can give every attention to car shipments, and will obtain the best prices for same. We will be pleased to answer enquiries re prices, shipping etc. If you have grain to ship or sell, do not fail or write for "our way of doing business", as it will pay you well.

THOMPSON, SONS and COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
Box 77A. WINNIPEG

THE STANDARD GRAIN CO., LTD.,

WINNIPEG, Man.

P. O. BOX 1226.

We are specialists in the Grain Commission business. Ship your Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, in our care, and have your grain handled by experts who make a specialty of selling Grain on commission.

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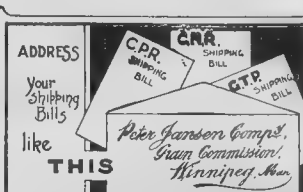
References: UNION BANK OF CANADA

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GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

Write for our booklet "EVERY FARMER'S FORM FILLER" which will be sent you free if you mention that you saw our advertisement in the Nor'-West Farmer.

had to govern themselves accordingly in their buying, so that at times the demand has been quite slack, and at other times would come in spurts. Considering the money situation, and the fact that we have such a large

proportion of low grade wheat, shippers and exporters have done wonderfully well to get shipped east of the lakes the large quantity they have done. Because for all the big stream of wheat that has been passing along

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

CUMMINGS HAZLETT COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants

917 Union Bank

WINNIPEG, Man.

We will
write you if you
ask us

Consignors'
interests are our
sole interests

from the west to Fort William and Port Arthur during November, the stocks in store at terminal elevators decreased last week nearly 200,000 bushels. Lake navigation will probably be open for about another eight days yet, and a big effort will be made to get all the grain possible across the lakes by the close. Today's (Dec. 2) Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 hard, 103c; No. 1 northern, 102c; No. 1, 49c, and feed No. 2, 38c, spot, enroute or December delivery. Futures closed: December, 102c; January, 103c; May, 111c; and July, 111½c. All prices are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

OATS.

As the inspections show, the greater part of the oats coming in are graded rejected. No particular improvement in quality is noticed. No. 2 white are quoted at 45c, No. 3 white at 43c, and rejected, 34c.

BARLEY.

Cash barley is worth 45c.

FLAX.

No. 1 Manitoba flax is worth \$1.05. There is no demand for the low grades of any of the coarse grains.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS.

The grain inspections at Winnipeg, Calgary, and for Canadian inspection at Duluth from Nov. 14 to Nov. 30 inclusive were as follows:—

Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 9 cars; 1 northern, 354; 2 northern, 1,039; 3 northern, 1,265; No. 4, 648; No. 5, 395; No. 6, 300; feed, 468; feed 2, 508; rejected 1, 44; rejected 2, 48; no grade, 407; rejected, 54; condemned, 1. Total, 5,540 cars.

Winter wheat—No. 1 Alberta, red winter, 6 cars; 2 A. R. W., 27; 3 A. R. W., 65; No. 2 white winter, 1; 3 white winter, 1; No. 1 mixed winter, 4; 2 mixed winter, 1; 3 mixed winter, 2; feed 2, 3; rejected 1, 7; rejected 2, 5; no grade, 4; No. 4, 39; No. 5, 32; No. 6, 8; feed, 6. Total, 211 cars.

Oats—No. 1, 4 cars; 2 white, 163; 3 white, 73; 2 mixed, 2; rejected, 648; no grade, 67; condemned, 1. Total, 958 cars.

Barley—No. 3 extra, 1 car; No. 3, 61; No. 4, 78; rejected, 25; no grade, 12; condemned, 1; feed, 27. Total, 205 cars.

Flax—No. 1 Northwestern Manitoba, 178 cars; 1 Manitoba, 47; rejected, 14. Total, 239 cars.

Rye—No. 2, 1 car.

The grand total for the period Nov. 14 to 30 inclusive, was 7,154 cars. Of these 5,108 cars reached Winnipeg by the C. P. R. and 1,450 came in over the C. N. R.; 361 cars were inspected at Calgary and 285 at Duluth.

LIVE STOCK.

Business is slack at the Winnipeg stock yards. There is very little stuff in the yards as we go to press and not much is expected to come forward now until spring. Most of the shipments from now on will be local, to supply the city butchers. Gordon, Ironsides & Fares killed over 3,000 head of cattle last month.

Since our last report 8,296 cattle, 2,822 hogs, and 760 sheep have been sent forward. Of these, 3,401 were sent east for export, 452 have been sent east as butchers, 4,105 have been used locally, and 644 held over for export. The best butchers are quoted by H. A. Mullins at \$3.25; calves, \$3.00. Sheep—Best sheep are worth \$5.00; lambs, \$6.00.

Hogs—Best packing hogs are quoted at \$5.00.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

Charrest & Bartram quote the following prices paid for dairy and poultry produce: Chickens, 11 to 13c; hens, 7 to 10c; roosters, 5 to 7c; (rather not have them at any price); ducks, 11 to 13c; geese, 11 to 12½c; turkeys, 15 to 17c; butter in one pound prints, 25 to 29c; crock, 23 to 26c; tub, 22 to 24c; eggs, 30c.

POTATOES.

W. W. Burdette quotes potatoes by the car or wagon lots, f.o.b. Winnipeg, at 38c.

Clydesdale Sires of 1907.

We have in the Canadian West a very proud representation of the Clydesdale breed, and so are naturally interested in Clydesdale events in the Old Country. The Scottish Farmer gives the following summary of the results of the Old Country shows of 1907:

The show season of 1907 is over, and calculation can be made of the results for winning Clydesdale sires. The shows yielded an unquestionable victory for the Baron's Pride family. Scarcely in any preceding year since we began to make up these tables has one strain or family so strongly asserted itself as has been the case this year. The shows on which the results are calculated were, as usual, the two held at Glasgow, the Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Aberdeen (summer) Shows, and the exhibitions of the two national societies at Lincoln and Edinburgh. The list is short of one column on account of the Edinburgh local show not having been held this year. On the general quality of the exhibits it is not needful in this short note to express any opinion, nor yet need we recall the incidents of the show season. The Everard family dominate the showyard, and other three strains making a fair appearance, but having somewhat of an independent relation thereto, have been those of Hiawatha, Royal Favorite, and Royal Chattan. But for the presence of the stock got by these horses, among the chief of the winning animals, the Baron's Pride and Sir Hugo strains would have the victories to themselves. The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the situation:—

Sires.	Total Prizes	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Championships	No. of Exhibits
Baron's Pride (9122)	47	19	7	9	6	29
Hiawatha (10067)	34	6	5	6	3	18
Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263)	22	1	7	3	—	11
Everlasting (11331)	19	6	4	1	1	8
Royal Favorite (10630)	18	2	4	3	—	8
Sir Hugo (10924)	12	3	2	2	3	9
Revelanta (11876)	9	2	—	—	—	4
Acme (10485)	8	—	2	2	—	4
Silver Cup (11184)	7	1	2	—	—	5
Royal Chattan (11489)	6	3	—	1	1	3
Royal Edward (11495)	6	2	2	—	1	5
Prince Thomas (10262)	6	1	2	1	—	3
Sir Humphrey (11942)	5	—	4	1	—	2
Baronson (10981)	4	1	—	1	1	3
Balmedie Queen's Guard (10966)	4	1	—	—	—	3
Pride of Blacon (10837)	4	1	—	—	—	4
Sir Everard (5353)	4	—	1	—	—	3
Marcellus (11110)	4	—	1	1	—	4
Lord Fauntleroy (10370)	4	—	1	1	—	3
Baron o' Dee (11264)	3	1	—	—	—	1
Sir Everest (10917)	3	—	1	—	—	2
Montrave Ronald (11121)	2	1	—	—	—	2
Prince of Brunstane (9977)	2	—	1	—	—	1
Baron's Chief (10971)	2	—	1	1	—	1
Rathillet (11870)	2	—	—	2	—	2
Marmion (11429)	2	—	—	1	—	1
Prince Shapely (10111*)	2	—	—	1	—	2
Baron Ruby (11268)	2	—	—	1	—	2
Gartly Squire (10350)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hiawatha Godolphin (12602)	2	—	—	—	—	1



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Sir Ronald (10264)	2	—	—	—	1
Lephenstroth (11069)	2	—	—	—	1
Lothian Again (11804)	2	—	—	—	1
Hillhead Chief (10774)	1	—	1	—	1
Dunure Freeman (11693)	1	—	1	—	1
Clan Chattan (10527)	1	—	—	1	1
Montrave Magnus (12255)	1	—	—	1	1
Marconi (11817)	1	—	—	1	1
Baron Clyde (12023)	1	—	—	1	1
Pearl Oyster (10831)	1	—	—	1	1
Lord Lothian (5998)	1	—	—	1	1
Up to Time (10475)	1	—	—	1	1

Analysing the foregoing, we find that in the first twenty-one sires are included old Sir Everard himself, three of his sons—Baron's Pride, Sir Hugo, and Sir Everest—and ten of his grandsons. In the same category are Hiawatha and his son Marcellus; Royal Favourite, Royal Chattan, Prince Thomas, Sir Humphrey, and Lord Fauntleroy. These are all in a sense out-crosses from the Sir Everard line. From Royal Favourite quite a different combination of blood is obtained than from Baron's Pride and Hiawatha, but Royal Chattan, it is to be borne in mind, is uterine brother to Baron's Pride. Prince Thomas supplied as good an out-cross from either the Baron's Pride or Hiawatha strains as any, and it is a misfortune that the careers of both Prince Thomas and Royal Chattan are closed.

Reverting to earlier comparisons, we find the Darnley type, on the whole, preserved most clearly in the Baron's Pride family, and the Prince of Wales type preserved most clearly in the Hiawatha family. The two make the best combination, several of the best animals seen in 1907 having been got by Hiawatha out of mares by Baron's Pride. These are, however, as a rule of greater size and weight than were the generality of the produce got by Prince of Wales out of Darnley mares, and it is rather surprising how few of these animals are of any reckoning in the Clydesdales of to-day. Read with discrimination and a regard for its exhaustive analysis, the above table cannot fail to be of value to breeders of Clydesdales.

The Horse Breeders Association of Ontario have requested the provincial government to increase their grant from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

The United States Navy Department has undertaken catering on a magnificent scale. It is arranging the feeding of the battleship squadron which sails in December for the Pacific, and the magnitude of the task is evident when it is noted that each of the sixteen battleships in the squadron has a complement of about 30 officers and 800 men, and each of the six torpedo boats 6 officers and 70 men, making a grand total of more than 13,700 men to be fed for five months. There will be more than 6,500,000 pounds of provisions of various sorts, not counting those articles that come by the dozen, gallon, and can. Besides the different kinds of food, there will be quantities of fruit, extracts, eggs and table delicacies. Those who do not know would be greatly surprised to learn what the usual fare of the sailor consists of, and the articles that are being purchased for this cruise is only a fair sample of the ration served. The galley-cooks will certainly make out a very good bill of fare with the following list of provisions: 1,200,000 pounds of spring wheat flour, 20,000 pounds of oatmeal, or, when served to the men, called "burgoo," 61,000 pounds of yellow cornmeal, 25,000 pounds of cocoa, 20,000 pounds of prunes, about 475,000 pounds of canned peaches, and other canned fruit. There will be plenty of meat, both fresh and salted, and they will have no trouble in disposing of 1,000,000 pounds of pork loins, 15,000 pounds of mutton, 50,000 pounds of tinned ham, 150,000 pounds of salt pork, 100,000 pounds of tinned corned beef, 50,000 pounds of bacon, 300,000 pounds of smoked hams, 15,000 pounds of pork loins, 15,000 pounds of veal, 10,000 pounds each of frankfurter sausages, bolonga, and pork sausages, 5,000 pounds of head cheese and 40,000 pounds of chipped beef.

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It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers and any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

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Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply to The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual.



SOME GRAIN SHIPPING PROBLEMS.

Each succeeding season has brought its troubles to the grain grower, and this year proves to be no exception to the rule. Some years it is car shortage, sometimes it is elevator grievances, sometimes it is low prices, sometimes low grades, sometimes—and this is a good deal of the time—it is all of these jumbled together. For some of these troubles there is at least a partial remedy at hand; to some of these problems there is not yet any remedy available to the farmer who stands face to face with them.

A very good sample of the grievances of this season has been presented to this office by Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, who, acting for a number of his brother farmers of the same community, has been in Winnipeg during the past week. Many other complaints of a somewhat similar nature have come to us, but we may as well take for discussion that of Mr. Larcombe as that of anybody else. Mr. Larcombe brought with him samples of grain of different sorts and also documentary evidence to show what his grain had brought at the local elevator. In wheat he had a sample of what he claimed should be called No. 1 northern, but for which he could find no sale higher than a No. 3 northern, for which on Nov. 23 he was offered 56 cents. The local buyer claimed that he had no bin for 1 northern and that he must put it with a 3 northern. The sample submitted to us was, we should say, a 2 northern.

SACRIFICING THE GRADES.

This suggests an old grievance—no bins for the higher grades. We cannot see that this can easily be remedied by legislation, if indeed any redress at all can be got in this way. To pass legislation to compel any grain buyer to keep a bin for every grade of wheat would be to pass a rather arbitrary law, and would tend somewhat to put the business into the hands of the big moneyed companies, as some of the smaller men might not be able, or might not care, to meet the requirements. Of course, a buyer with no bin for a No. 1 or No. 2 should pay more for it than for No. 3, because it will enable him to grade up lower quality stuff to the No. 3 requirements, but how are you going to make him do it?

There are three remedies, it seems to us, that are worthy of discussion. The first is that of shipping one's own grain; the second is the farmer's elevator, and the third is government opera-

tion of elevators, on somewhat the same lines as was proposed by the grain conference in June.

PARTITION THE CAR.

To the first proposition it is objected that many farmers this year have a few hundred bushels of a high grade, but cannot make up a carload of the same class of wheat. Our advice then is—and for most shipping points we cannot see anything better in sight—partition off the car and send two or three grades of wheat in the same car. This will involve a cost of perhaps \$1.50 for each partition, but a gain of five cents a bushel on 500 bushels amounts to \$25.00, and makes it well worth while. If a farmer cannot ship a carload of wheat, even when two or three grades are included, let him combine with some other grower and together send out a car. (We may mention parenthetically at this point that in making such shipments the different ends of the car are distinguished as the "brake end" and the "no brake end," according to which end the car brake is fastened to. The centre of the car, if there are two partitions, is known as the bulk head.)

Then as to the farmers' elevator. In places where a good live elevator of this sort is maintained, the farmers clearly have it in their own hands as to how many grades can be binned.

As to government control of elevators: for the present at least, this remedy is not available, but here might seem to be a point in its favor. But the proposition put forward by the farmers last June suggested the construction of bins of carload size to provide for private storage; and unless a farmer had a carload of one grade he could not avail himself of the benefits of this scheme. It is possible, however, that the government elevator scheme, if properly worked out, would offer much more relief on this point than we have at present. It is certain that if all the elevators at a point were combined under the same management, it would be possible to look after more grades than can now be done in a single elevator.

DETERMINING THE GRADES.

Mr. Larcombe has sold two loads, one of which was accepted as No. 5 and the other as No. 6. The samples claimed to be taken from these loads were practically the same. For the No. 5, 48 cents per bushel had been paid; for the No. 6, 36 cents. The Winnipeg manager of the company, we are informed, when shown the samples, admitted that the one bought as No. 6 was really a No. 5. We have compared this wheat with the official samples, and should pronounce it a No. 4; it might, however, not pass inspection higher than No. 5. The question here arises as to how a farmer can know what grade his wheat will make. Of course, there are some difficulties in the shape of smut, dampness, necessary weight for each grade, etc., on which official samples might not throw a great deal of light, but our suggestion is that the farmers at every point should organize a Grain Growers' Association and apply to the Grain Inspector for a set of official samples, which should be placed in the custody of some convenient reliable man. Of course the buyers have these samples already, but, as one farmer recently suggested to us, the farmer has to trust to the buyers' honesty that the wheat shown is of the official grade represented, and when he has proven the buyer dishonest in one respect he cannot trust him in any other.

WHY THE WIDE SPREAD BETWEEN GRADE PRICES?

Then there is the wide spread between grades—12 cents between No. 5 and No. 6, for example, or, as it often works out, three-quarters as much for one sample as for another taken from the same bin. It is suggested that if this wide spread represents comparative values, that a finer adjustment be made; some other people talk about the establishment of a sample market in order to split up the differences in quotations and get for each lot of wheat just what it is worth. Mr. Larcombe

brings out what we believe is a new proposition, which he presents in this way:

"I confidently believe that a sliding scale of prices between the various grades could be evolved so that the fluctuation in the prices would not be so far apart. For instance, if a sample of grain was not quite good enough to grade 5 but better than grade 6, then the price could be dropped two or four cents instead of twelve or fifteen as in the present case. If grade No. 5 brought 60 cents and No. 6 brought 50 cents, then all grain purchased over the 55 cent mark could be placed in the grade 5 bin and all under that price in the grade 6 bin."

This proposition, if it were worked out with honesty, would be more equitable than a drop of 12 cents direct between grades. But, of course, presuming that a buyer was already paying all that he honestly could for the mass of wheat coming to him, he must put down the price for some loads if he is to raise it for others. In the plan suggested by Mr. Larcombe, the man who sold No. 6 wheat for 54 cents might feel much better pleased than his neighbor who got only 56 cents for stuff to go into the 60 cent bin. But the idea suggests equity, and we need as much of that as possible.

The question naturally arises as to why the drop between No. 4 and No. 5 should be about twelve cents and that between No. 5 and 6 fifteen cents (as on Nov. 30 for example). We cannot see that there is any relief to be gained by the farmer on this point except through some movement that will create a greater demand than at present exists for the lower grades. There is the same competition in one grade of wheat as in another, and if there were six or seven cents a bushel more to be made by handling No. 6 than No. 5, why would not all the buying firms be after No. 6 almost exclusively? It must be borne in mind in this connection that it costs as much to pay freights, storage, etc., on 1000 bushels of low grade as on 1000 bushels of high grade wheat, and that the difference between grade prices must of necessity be much greater proportionately at the producer's end than at the consumer's end of the line. Then, too, there is greater risk of loss in handling low grade than high grade wheat. Besides this, it is impossible, we understand, for the buyer to "hedge" the low grades, and there is no doubt that it is our best grades and not our very low ones that the old country millers desire in order to mix with the soft wheats of other countries. With a keen demand for the very best grades, and almost no demand at all for the very low ones, the spread of necessity must be great.

BENEFITS OF THE SAMPLE MARKET.

Now as to the sample market. This is an old proposition, and we hope that we may soon have such conditions as will make it certain that a sample market at Winnipeg would be an advantage to the farmer. Then the Grain Growers' Association cannot do better work than insist that we have such an institution. In the meantime we have no sample market, but what is the matter with the farmers at each local point taking advantage of a proposal that has already been made more than once—namely, securing a sticker, stabbing every carload they ship, and sending the sample by mail to the commission firm at Winnipeg that is to have the shipment for sale? From many points these samples will be in Winnipeg a day before the carload (sometimes many days before it), and if any advance over the grade price can be made, the commission dealer is in a position to get it. If no advance is procurable, it would only be an added expense to have the car stopped at Winnipeg for a sample market, seeing that a shunting charge would have to be added if this were done. Before leaving the sample market question, however, we may say that many men who ought to know favor its establishment as soon as possible.

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and those paid at local elevators. On the day when the Birtle buyer was paying 48 cents for No. 5 and 36 cents for No. 6, the first named grade was quoted at 74 cents in store Fort William and the latter at 59½ cents. The rate for hauling between Birtle and Fort William is 15 cents per 100 lbs., or just 9 cents per bushel. Then the grain in passing must pay one cent a bushel commission for selling. Thus No. 5 wheat would, after paying the charges, have been worth 16 cents a bushel more if sold in store Fort William that day than if sold by the wagonload at Birtle. Or, in other words, the elevator man was protecting himself by a margin of 16 cents a bushel and paying the farmer 48 cents for the grain. It does not look fair, and, wherever the trouble may be, the farmer should not be required to stand such a drain as this upon his profits. It must be borne in mind, however, that the elevator man, under our present law, has his hands pretty well tied, if a car shortage should arise, and he might not be able to transport that wheat to Fort William, no matter how badly he wished to do so. It must also be remembered that for some time before the close of navigation the difference in value of spot wheat, ready to put into the hold of a vessel, and that of wheat away back in the country is naturally very great. Wheat in store Fort William at the latter end of November could be shipped this season; that at country points must be accept-

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ed with the expectation of winter storage. The Fort William prices published from day to day are always for wheat now in store at the lake front. On much of this low grade stuff the elevator man also finds much greater risk in storing and handling than would be the case with higher grade wheat, and with money in the grain trade so scarce he will not pay it out unless he sees a pretty good thing in prospect should conditions all combine to make his speculation a profitable one. The remedy, so far as we can see it, for the farmer who is not satisfied is that he shall ship his own wheat, run his own risks, stand his own losses (if perchance he should lose), and make his own gains if the speculation turns out a success. He must remember, however, that there is this year, very naturally, only a very dull demand for low grade wheat, and that the receipts at country points each day throw a large amount of it on the market.

DELAY IN TRANSIT.

There is one more point that we may well touch before closing. That is the slowness of the railroad companies in meeting the transportation needs of the country. There are some points at which there has been a decided car shortage this year; at other places the condition has been better. But the slowness with which loaded cars are moved is a grievance with which both grain dealers and grain growers are concerned. There has been this year a month's delay on some cars shipped from points not 600 miles west of Fort William. We have particulars of one car loaded at Gilbert Plains on Nov. 18 that at the end of the month was still standing on the siding unmoved. Another car loaded at Greenway on Nov. 16 had not reached Winnipeg 110 miles distant on Dec. 3; another loaded at Ninga on Nov. 13 had not reached Winnipeg, 175 miles, on Dec. 3. There is no use expecting the railroad companies to perform miracles, but this sort of service is very trying, and we still support the proposition of reciprocal demurrage as the most feasible scheme for its improvement.

There are other points in connection with the market situation that we have not mentioned, and we may not have used half so many hot words in connection with the phases that we have discussed as some of our readers would very naturally desire, but we have made an honest effort to dissect a few of the troubles on the wheat market at present, and if we have gone wrong at any point we should like to be set right.

WRITE PLAINLY.

An average of about one thousand letters reach this office every week. This is our excuse for urging the advantages of legible handwriting. A letter written in such a way as to be difficult to read and then closed by a signature that is little more than a crooked mark upon the paper is not only likely to try the patience of the man who receives it, but is also less likely to be properly understood and responded to than one that is clearly written and plainly signed. This is true not only in this office, but in general business correspondence throughout the world. In fact it is more true in most other places than in newspaper offices and places of a similar nature, because those who work in such offices usually become adepts in unravelling the tangles of bad handwriting. But even a lifetime of practice will not avail in seeking to divine the mysteries of some of the letters that go through the mails. This is much oftener the case with signatures than with the bodies of letters, because the context will often carry one past uncertainties that occur in the text of the communication, but when one comes to a signature that begins with J. W., or J. M., or J. N., or Jno. or Jas. and ends with a name that looks a little like Barrett or Bissett or Brunell or Brunette, there are some chances—not a few—that out of the grab-bag of uncertainty the wrong name may eventually be drawn.

We do not write this in a scolding mood. We simply wish to help remedy an evil that is very largely preventable and that is a perpetual source of annoyance in the business world. The fault is not in lack of education; it is carelessness and thoughtlessness. Many of the people who have the least schooling write the plainest hand; perhaps we should be correct in saying that on the whole the handwriting of such persons is less frequently illegible than that of the men and women who have more practice with the pen. It is not against the school boy's scribble, but against the careless man's scrawl that we enter our protest. No matter how even or how irregular your characters may be, try above everything else to write plainly.

FRAUD IN APPLE PACKING IN ONTARIO.

On page 1092 will be found a letter expressing the righteous indignation of one of our subscribers who has been defrauded in the purchase of Ontario apples. This is not the only letter that we have received this season in regard to the same matter, and according to all the information that we have been able to gather, the apple shipments sent West this year are of a poorer quality than those ever before received. In at least one case that has come to our notice, we know that the grower has been shipping apples to Great Britain, sending his best fruit to that market and sending culls to the prairie provinces marked as "No. 1."

Under existing conditions the consumer here can do very little to bring the offender to justice. It is true that a Dominion inspector (of which there is only one in the three prairie provinces), finding a barrel of apples dishonestly branded, may cause it to be stamped "Falsely Marked;" and it is also true that the seller of dishonestly marked fruit may be fined from twenty-five cents to one dollar per barrel for having sold or offered such fruit for sale. The Western purchaser has his recourse against the local merchant from whom he bought the fruit, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, knowing that the merchant is entirely innocent, he will not be bothered instituting proceedings for so trifling an amount. He may, however, write a vigorous letter of complaint, giving the name and address of packer and all other particulars, and send it to Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, and thus the inspectors in Ontario may be put on the track of the guilty parties and keep a sharper watch for their shipments later on.

It is a physical impossibility, as anyone understanding the matter can easily see, for all the apples sent from the East to be given personal examination by the official inspectors, either at this end of the journey or before shipment, and in view of this fact the penalty imposed should be made many times as heavy as it is at present. In some of the cases where prosecutions have occurred the costs involved in making these prosecutions have been a great many times the value of the fines, and we venture to assert that if a dishonest dealer finds one half his shipment condemned and the minimum fine imposed—and the minimum fine is the one usually levied by the magistrate—he will make more profits on the other half, because of the dishonest grading, than will be required to pay his fine. The surest way in the world to encourage dishonesty is to make dishonesty profitable, and that is what our present Fruit Marks Act, because of its mildness, actually accomplishes.

There is another weakness in the law that should at once be remedied. There is not now any authority given to an inspector under the Act to condemn an entire shipment unless he has examined every barrel. In the law regarding binder twine inspection it is provided that "if it is shown that in any lot of binder twine one ball of

twine in every twenty or less number of balls of binder twine in the lot are not properly and correctly labelled, it shall be prima facie evidence that all the balls in the lot are not properly and correctly labelled, and the burden of proof shall lie upon the dealer to show that the balls in the lot are properly and correctly labelled." There should be just such a provision in the Fruit Marks' Act so that if an inspector finds a carload in which on examining the first dozen or two barrels he finds them all wrongly marked, he can condemn the whole shipment.

In the meantime every country dealer should protect himself by demanding the right to examine every carload of apples, before making the entire payment, and every consumer should demand to see each barrel opened and carefully examined before agreeing to take it home. From the standpoint of the buyer, this may seem to be rather "small potatoes," but this country owes it as a moral obligation to some of the weak-kneed apple packers of Ontario to make it as unprofitable as possible to commit fraud in a wholesale way.

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59-61 JOHN STREET, TORONTO



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Dishonesty in Apple Packing.

Apple Buyer, Carnduff, Sask.—“Can you tell me to whom I should write to put before the proper authorities a flagrant case of deception in apple grading? I bought a barrel from a dealer here marked ‘No. 1 Northern Spy,’ packed in Ontario. The top layer was good, up to what I think might this year be No. 1 grade, although not by any means as large Spies as I have seen. But underneath there was a large percentage of little things that the grower should not have thought of doing anything else with than feed them to the pigs. From near the top of the barrel I took out five pounds and in the five pounds there were 38 apples; if I had picked out the smallest I could have got 45 in the 5 pounds. I think it a downright shame that such an imposition should be allowed, and if I can do anything to make the Ontario shippers do the West justice, I will be pleased to do so. In this barrel there are, of course, a lot of nice large apples, but a large percentage are as small as I mentioned above.

“If I should plug a car of wheat and be caught at it, I would be made to pay for it pretty lively, and I think that it is time these apple barrel pluggers should be made to respect and abide by the Fruit Marks Act.”

Editorial Note.—This is a sample of some of the complaints that are being heard in regard to part of the apple shipments coming from Ontario this fall. We are referring to this matter on our editorial page, but in order to place before our readers who may be purchasing apples the legal requirements of each grade of fruit, we publish below a few extracts from the Fruit Marks Act. This act requires that each barrel be marked with the name and address of the packer, variety of fruit, and grade. The grade definitions are as follows:—

GRADE DEFINITIONS.

321. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed,—

(a) in a closed package and intended for sale unless such package is marked as required by the provisions of this Part;

(b) in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of

(i) *Fancy* quality, unless such fruit consists of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of uniform and of at least normal size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab and other defects, and properly packed,

(ii) *No. 1* quality, unless such fruit consists of well-grown specimens of one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good color for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per centum free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed,

(iii) *No. 2* quality, unless such fruit consist of specimens of not less than medium size for the variety and not less than eighty per centum free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and properly packed;

FACED OR SHOWN SURFACE.

(c) in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such packages, and it shall be consid-

ered a false representation when more than fifteen per centum of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

Would Two-Year-Old Oats Grow?

Subscriber, McLean, Sask.—“Would two-year-old oats grow, if sown next spring, provided they have been kept perfectly dry?”

Answer.—Oats should grow almost as well the second season as the first, if they have been properly kept. Good oats of 1906 will be very much better seed next spring than frozen oats of 1907. Send sample to the Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and receive an exact report as to their percentage of growth

Thick or Thin Cream.

A. M., Montreal, Que.—“Could you give us some information as to the thickness of cream preferred by professionals and dairy farmers—whether they prefer a separator that turns out thick or thin cream?”

Answer by W. J. Carson, Professor of Dairying at the Manitoba Agricultural College.—“The quality of cream desired in this province depends largely upon the market to which the shipper is catering. About 60 per cent. of the cream that is produced in the province is manufactured into butter and marketed from individual farms. The remaining 40 per cent. is either manufactured into butter by the creameries or sold for domestic purposes in the cities and towns. It may be said, however, that the latter does not form more than 5 per cent. of the whole. At the present time the creameries are demanding a richer cream, that is cream containing from 30 to 40 per cent. of butter-fat, it having been found that cream of this quality can be churned at a lower temperature, thus giving a more exhaustive churning and a better quality of butter than can be obtained from cream low in butter-fat.

“A large proportion of the cream that goes to supply the creameries is conveyed by rail, and, in order to avoid unnecessary express charges, farmers are leaving less skim milk in the cream.

“The city by-law calls for cream containing not less than 18 per cent. of butter-fat, and the majority of those catering to that market prefer to keep as near to the minimum standard as possible.

“Of the farmers who manufacture their own butter the majority have been in the habit of skimming a thin cream. In all probability as soon as they have learned of the advantages to be derived from churning a fairly thick cream they too will demand a separator which will give a fairly rich cream and at the same time do the work efficiently. A machine which will do this is not likely to fail in its results when regulated to skim a thin cream.”

Feeding Angus Cattle.

Browne Bros., Ellisboro, Sask.—“Aberdeen-Angus cattle do not seem to be liked in Western Canada, yet for their own purpose they have no equal—for turning themselves into butcher cattle at an early age. Angus McKay, of Indian Head, says that there is nothing to be made by stall-feeding cattle in winter for the butcher trade. He may be right, but our experience with grade Angus cattle during the last few years has been most encouraging.

“In December, 1905, we bought ten steer calves at \$10 per head, and some yearlings for \$15 per head. The yearlings were all sold during 1906 to the butcher at from \$30 to \$45 each, except the smallest one which was kept.

“This last winter we added some more calves of our own breeding to the ten, making fourteen yearlings and the one two-year-old. These were mostly 1905 summer calves, one even being born at harvest. They were all fed chopped barley and oats and barley and oat straw. Eleven of the yearlings were sold to the butcher on March 13, 1907, for \$437, the price being 4½c. per pound, averaging almost 900 lbs. each. We had had them just over fifteen months

and they had risen in value from \$110 to \$437. This we think allows a fair margin of profit.

“We sent the other three yearlings and the two-year-old, together with a grade Angus cow which had calved in October, 1906, and which had been milked until January, 1907, to the Regina Fat Stock Show. They were fed the same as the others until March 2nd, when they were given more hay. They were not show cattle and the judge did not place them high but they were smooth, evenly covered, and suitable for the butcher trade. The three yearlings and the cow weighed 3,900 lbs., and brought \$175.50. The two-year-old dressed out well, bringing over \$50.

“In speaking of Angus cattle, we would point out that although they look small they weigh very heavy, so they do not get patchy when fattened, but fatten evenly all over. It is also worth mentioning that although it takes a large quantity of feed to fatten three-year-old cattle, it does not take half so much to fatten yearlings, for the butcher, and no kind of cattle are more suitable for this than young Angus cattle.”

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The Situation in Frozen Wheat.

R. McKenzie, Brandon, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.—“A farmer from North-western Manitoba writes:—‘I have over 3000 bushels frozen wheat. The buyers say it is 1 and 2 Feed, and offer me 20c. and 25c. a bushel. If you can put me on the way to get another 10 cents per bushel I can pay all my bills and be a free man.’ Feed wheat, basis Fort William prices, was worth on track at his station that day 32c. and 42 cents respectively, so that the buyer there could well afford to pay that man enough for his wheat to get him out of the ‘hole,’ and still have what is considered in any other business a good margin of profit.”

“Yesterday (Nov. 27) the Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association at Grand View wires:—‘2 Feed, twenty-two cents, farmers' waggon here to-day.’ On basis closing price, Fort William yesterday, 2 Feed was worth on track, at Grand View, 35 cents per bushel. Farmer got 22 cents; buyer 15 cents. In other words for 100 bushels of wheat the grower got \$22.00, the buyer \$15.00. These are instances of the conditions all through North-western Manitoba and large portions of Saskatchewan. While other business interests are endeavoring to help the growers of grain over the present crisis, the grain interest is not only not helping, but are taking advantage of the necessities created by unusual climatic conditions—to tighten the hold they have on the grain produced in the West—by a perfect system of organization to get an undue portion of the proceeds of the crop. The instance given above is only one in thousands in the West, and when multiplied by the thousands one is appalled at the amount that is detracted of the proceeds of this year's crop from regular business channels, and the amount of waste and losses that would be averted had we a proper system of marketing our grain. This is not a question for grain growers only, but is an economic problem that demands the consideration of all thinking men outside of the beneficiaries of the present system.”

“Some men will ask why, if there is so much profit in handling wheat, others do not go into the business. Theoretically any one can buy wheat in the West, but in practice only those owning storage facilities can do so—and as a matter of fact no one outside of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association can do so. To substantiate that position I will quote from the evidence of Mr. C. B. Watts, Secretary Dominion Millers' Association, given before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons during the session of 1906.

“Mr. Watts: ‘Ogilvies’ have I do not know how many elevators, perhaps 75 or more, scattered over the Northwest. They can buy the best grades of wheat from the farmers. They can keep that wheat in separate bins and send it to their own mills and make the best of flour from it. The Ontario mills are not in that position. We must buy your wheat as graded by the inspector.’

“Mr. Jackson (Selkirk): Q. ‘Why could not the Dominion Millers' Association get into the same line? Put up a line of elevators and you can get the wheat you want. That will get you over the difficulty.’

“Mr. Watts: A. ‘But you are immediately met with another difficulty. I might as well touch on that now and be done with it. You have a system of buying throughout the West that is very difficult to compete with. If we Ontario millers put up a line of elevators at certain points where there are other elevators and we did not work in with those who owned other elevators, we would have to pay such prices for our grain at these special points that we would be ruined.’

“The above instance speaks more eloquently than words of the necessity of a change in the present system of storage facilities. That no improve-

ment can be effected by either men or firms is abundantly evident to any one who have given the question any consideration, and it is abundantly evident that the only source of relief is for the respective governments of the three provinces to undertake the ownership and operation of our storage facilities. This is a perfectly practicable solution of the situation. These provinces have undertaken a government system of telephones with the evident approval of the people to save a probable amount of \$15.00 a year to users of telephones, while a system of elevators would save each holder of a car of wheat that he is forced to sell on the street five to ten times that amount.”

Do Not Kill The Birds.

Geo. Spence, Gascoyne Farm, Austin, Man.:—“In the editorial columns of your Nov. 5th issue I read with interest an article entitled, ‘The Boy and His Gun,’ and which I venture to say deserves more than a passing glance by all intelligent farmers. The sentence which says, ‘There are many birds that are beneficial to the farmer, and that should be given every encouragement possible, not wantonly slaughtered without thought or discrimination,’ should be printed in capital letters and hung up in every farmer's living room. The writer would venture to go a little further and say all birds native to the country occupy a prominent place in the economies of nature, and therefore have a claim on us for protection. If we are to make the best of our great country with its inestimable agricultural and horticultural possibilities, our vast forests—second to none in the world perhaps—let me repeat, if we are going to make the most and the best of this great heritage which is ours, let not the wool of prejudice and ignorance be any longer drawn over our eyes. Has not nature been for centuries, yea, for ages, adjusting the balance, and are we as highly intelligent and rational beings living in this dawn of a higher civilization, are we going to upset that balance? If we do, the results will be disastrous, we will not go unpunished. ‘Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.’

“Egotism is a prominent human trait, men with little or no knowledge of birds gather a conglomeration of ideas from one another, and other unreliable sources. This unsound philosophy descends from father to son and is subjected in the process to the working of unsound, but active, imaginations of men whose desire for notoriety, and personal aggrandizement aggravates these iniquitous conditions until enlightenment becomes almost impossible. We cast our eyes back with horror to the dim and distant past, when man in his savage state thirsted for the blood of his fellow, and we congratulate ourselves on our intelligence and higher civilization. Brother farmer, one word with you please. You have a son, a smart boy, I believe, of whom you are proud and justly so. Money was no object to you the night you brought home the latest and best in guns and presented it to that boy. You now lose no opportunity of proving to yourself and your neighbors the ability of that boy to shoot straight. You pride yourself in the rapidly swelling list of deaths to the credit of that gun. I say, pause, and behold the slayer, he rises before you as a specter, and you behold with horror the innocent blood still on his hands, a souvenir of the barbarian.

“The beneficial relation of birds to agriculture and horticulture cannot be too deeply impressed on everybody. There are three distinct divisions into which birds may be divided. These are carnivorous, or flesh eating birds; herbivorous, or plant and grain eating birds; and insectivorous, or insect eating birds.

“Space will not permit me to go fully into the habits and mode of life of the different divisions, much as I would like to, but of the latter, the insectivorous—which is perhaps the least understood of all—I would like to say to you, Mr. Farmer, encourage these

birds to come to your bluffs and groves, by protecting them in every possible way. If you have no bluffs or groves, you ought to have. I want to say to you right here that the blithe and cheerful visitors which will then come to visit you—the heralds of springtime—will more than fully compensate you for the little labor involved in planting the trees. The birds will appreciate this, and the plantation will be greatly benefited thereby. Let the song in chorus of these little birds float in through the open window of your bedroom, and life will take up a more beautiful sentiment, and will arouse in you and your family a love for the beautiful, the embodiment of all that is true and noble in mankind.

“Can you tell me how I can best protect these little birds? Yes; do you keep any cats? ‘Why yes; the children like the cats so we always have a few about. They are not much nuisance in the summer time for they always stay outside.’ Exactly; now here is an opportunity for that boy of yours to use his art. Take down that loaded gun and shoot those cats, and do it now. You will then have removed at once and forever the birds' worst enemy.

“The most pathetic sight that the writer has ever beheld was in a sportsman farmer's living room, the walls of which were covered with the wings of birds. The writer has often wondered since then how that farmer would feel if he knew what those ornaments cost him. The best oil paintings might not be so expensive. From observing such a sight, one feels in a sympathetic mood with the poet who said, ‘Oh, what fools we mortals be.’ The writer makes the bold assertion that there is not one farmer in ten who, when a hawk circles overhead, will not rush out with a gun in his hands and murder in his heart to slay his best friend. Alas, oh, blind prejudice, what sin lies at thy door.

“Great credit is due the Western Horticultural Society for the educational work they are doing along these lines in their papers published from time to time; a word of praise also to the commendable work of The Nor'-West Farmer and other agricultural papers on this and kindred subjects. Long may the good work continue, for much remains yet to be done. Mr. Farmer, one last word with you. Next time you go out on the warpath choose a ‘foeman worthy of your steel.’”

A Suggestion Regarding Lanterns.

Herbert Cope, Carberry, Man.—“On page 1031 of your Nov. 20th issue you refer to being careful of lanterns about buildings. Let me tell you a good plan: Do not take a lantern into a barn at all. Drive a nail above a window outside, hanging the lantern outside the window; that answers well. If you want to put on style, make a small box to fit outside the window and hold the lantern. Line part of the box with tin if you like, but a dashboard lantern is good enough.”

Charging for Board.

G. M., Sask.:—“Two men contracted to bore a well for me at one dollar per foot, for the first fifty feet, and one dollar and a quarter after fifty feet; half price for dry well. Can I charge for board of men and team during the said work? They went off for five days but left one horse here, which I had to feed. Can I charge for its care during this time?”

Answer.—This is one of those points in law in which common sense and ordinary custom would determine the finding of a court. If the well borers were accustomed to getting their board free (as we suspect was the case), and no mention whatever was made of the matter by either parties, no charge could be made by the farmer for board. His having taken them to board without making any agreement would also be accepted as an evidence of the fact that he understood the contract to include free board. Of course, the contractors had no right to leave a horse to board during their absence, and should pay for its keep during that time.



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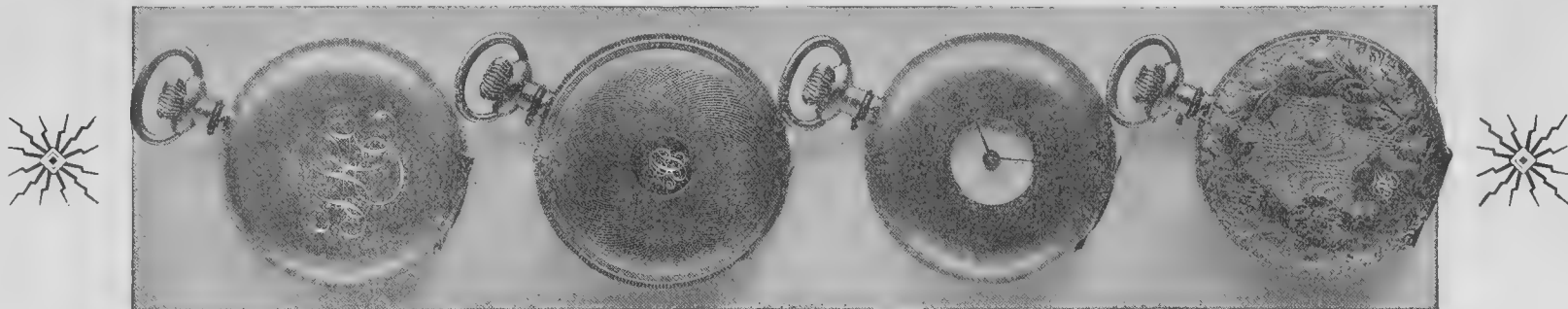
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly and briefly.

Liability for Note.

J. B., Milestone, Sask.:—"If A sells a team of horses to B and gets a lien note from B, and after about four months one horse dies does B have to pay for the team when the note comes due or for just the horse that is alive? Can a man sell a wind-broken horse, or one having the heaves, for over one hundred dollars lawfully?"

Answer:—A can collect the full amount of the lien note notwithstanding the death of the horse, unless there is some circumstance connected with the sale which relieves B from liability. If a horse is warranted to be sound, and the soundness of the horse one of the conditions of the sale, and if the horse was not sound, then B is not liable. There is no limit set by law as to the price of any horse.

Hired Man for Outside Work.

I. L., Workman, Sask.:—"If I am hired for a certain period, several months in all, can I be compelled to go threshing for the neighbors for the same wages, or ought I to get an increase in wages for the time? I might state that my wages are \$15 per month."

Answer:—Unless the terms of your employment would in some way give you the right to object to assisting at the threshing of grain of your employer's neighbors, we do not think you have the right to raise any objection. It would be a reasonable construction of an ordinary contract for hiring that you could be asked to work on neighbors' farms with the threshing outfit.

Forcing a Thresherman.

W. H. B., Nutana, Sask.:—"Is there any law requiring a thresherman to thresh grain for a farmer, when the farmer is willing to pay the price and fulfill other reasonable requirements?"

Answer:—There is no law by which a farmer can force a thresherman to thresh his grain.

Collecting Cost of Fence.

"Ignosco legem." Manitoba:—"A speculator has bought the quarter sec-

tion adjoining mine. He has had it fenced, joining onto my fence, which forms the line between the two quarters. I have written him asking him to pay me for half the line fence. I have not heard from him, nor am I now certain as to his whereabouts. He is anxious to sell the quarter. How am I to secure myself for the amount due me? I do not feel like fencing farms for speculators for nothing."

Answer:—If the owner of the adjoining quarter section does not pay you his share of the cost of the fence, you may under the Boundary Lines Act have the fence viewers of your municipality ascertain the amount which he should pay you. The certificate of the fence viewers as to this amount may be filed in the County Court office and is of the same effect as a judgment of the Court. You can then proceed against the owner of this quarter section in the same way as you could under a judgment against him.

Hail Insurance.

Young Farmer, Sask.:—"A man buys a farm on crop payments, a certain percentage of the grain crop to be delivered at the nearest market by a specified time, notice of time of threshing to be sent to person of whom purchase was made, etc. In the agreement nothing was said of hail insurance. The purchaser insured his crop which has been struck by a hail storm, part of the crop being totally destroyed and part more or less damaged. Now is the seller of the land entitled to a part of the hail insurance indemnity, or is he only entitled to his percentage of the threshed grain?"

Answer:—Unless there is some stipulation in the agreement dealing with the matter of insurance, the purchaser of the farm is not under any obligation to pay to the vendor any portion of the hail insurance.

Citizenship.

Rover, Rouleau, Sask.:—"1. What nationality would a child be, born in Canada of American parents? Would the child be a Canadian or an American? 2. Would the child, a boy, at the age of 21 years have to take out papers to become a citizen of the United States?"

Answer:—1. Under our Canadian law this child would be a Canadian citizen.

2. Not if the parents had not become British subjects.

Contaminating a Stream.

Subscriber, Man.:—"Is a person allowed to pile manure where the seepage will run into a stream of running water from which cattle and horses drink, and which in many cases is used for house use? How close to a stream is it legal to pile manure; if illegal, whose duty is it to see to its removal, the health officers or the council, or if neither can have it done,

what must be done with the offending party?"

Answer:—This man has no right to contaminate the stream in the manner above referred to, and any person owning land below him, and who suffers damage, may bring an action against this man. We are of the opinion, however, that it is a matter which could be satisfactorily arranged if the results were fully explained to the man who has been piling the manure near the stream.

Collecting Note.

Nemo, Man.:—"I sold some seed wheat last spring and took in payment one half cash and an ordinary lien note for the balance, as I had no other form of note. Will you tell me how I can collect this amount, and also if, in the event of the money not being paid, I can have this note registered against the man's homestead?"

Answer:—You may sue the maker of the note for the amount of it, but there is no provision whereby you can register a note against the homestead. You can, however, register your judgment when you obtain it, and this would prevent the owner of the homestead from dealing with it.

Getting a Patent on Homestead.

Subscriber, Coal Banks, Alta.:—"What documents should I ask for on purchasing homestead land for which patent has just been received? Also how I will find out if there is a mortgage on or debt against the land?"

Answer:—We would advise you to have some lawyer act for you in connection with this purchase, as we cannot give you sufficiently full advice to make it safe for you to close such a transaction without the advice of a lawyer.

Damage from Railway.

T. H. W., Invermay, Sask.:—"On September 4th I had a steer killed two miles out of town on the C. N. R. Can I secure damages as the railway does not have its right-of-way fenced?"

Answer:—If the land adjacent to the railway is not enclosed by fences, then the Railway Company is not obliged to fence its right-of-way. It would therefore probably be held that in this particular instance the Company is liable for the value of the steer if they should have had a fence along their right-of-way at this point, but not otherwise.

Ownership Question.

Subscriber, Gilpin, Alta.:—"I built a log stable on a quarter section, thinking it was C. P. R. land, and intending to buy it. When I went to the C. P. R. office I found the land had been sold to a speculator. Can my stable be held, or can I move it onto my own

place, the logs being taken off other land?"

Answer:—We should advise you to remove the stable without asking the permission of anyone. We are confident that no one will attempt to interfere with you.

During the past year the public health and quarantine departments of the government have kept vigilant watch over the immigrants coming to this country. Plague has prevailed in Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chili, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Hawaii, India, Japan, Mauritius, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippine Islands, Russia, Siam, Straits Settlements, and Turkey. In Japan this disease showed its annual seasonal incidence, with a reported number of some 2,064 cases and 1,686 deaths. Cholera was present in Ceylon, China, India, Philippine Islands, Russia, Siam, and Straits Settlements. Smallpox has been pandemic, few parts of the world, if any, entirely escaping its inroads. This disease during the past year has presented itself at several of the Canadian stations, but has been arrested and stamped out there. The outbreak of this disease last winter in parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has caused quarantine protection to be afforded to Prince Edward Island by the appointment of a temporary medical inspector for arrivals from the mainland at Cape Traverse.

FORT ROUGE, WINNIPEG.

A SNAP, 20 Lots facing on Frederick Street, corner of Nathaniel, Block 26, about one mile south-west of C.N.R. new shops and mile and half south of Maryland Bridge. These Lots are 25 ft. x 100 ft., with lane at back. They are east of Cambridge Street and south of C.N.R. main line, and close to G.T.P. Good value at \$250 each. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale at \$200 each (for two or more), third cash, balance 6, 12 and 15 months at 6%, or \$190 each (for ten or more) same terms. Torrens title.

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The Manure Spreader.

The hauling of manure is a hard job and a slow job, especially where it is forked into a wagon and then hauled out to the field and forked out again. With coarse heavy manure it is really harder to unload and spread it properly than to load it.

One of the first purchased and most used implement on a farm should be a manure spreader. It is not necessary to travel very far south or east to get into districts where the manure spreader is the most valued and most used implement on the farm. In some places manure is a much prized product of the farm, and in the feeding of live stock the profit from the manure is counted on, just as are the profits of the fattened animals.

There are very few in this country who have such a high regard for the usefulness of the manure pile. Men who use their barnyard manure and who save their straw are not entirely lacking here, however, for quite recently an energetic Manitoba farmer told us that he would feed stock, even though he got no more from the sale of the fattened animals than the grain they had eaten would have brought. Said he: "I look upon the manure as being worth a great deal more than the work required to feed and care for the stock. I have never yet fed, however, without making a profit on the animals and with the manure also. I figure that it is a most profitable operation." This man had a manure spreader and used it as much as possible.

The value of a manure spreader is not alone in the saving of work that it effects. It does the work much better than can possibly be done by hand and enables one to make a given amount of manure cover a much greater surface. It is spread in a finely divided state, and can be incorporated with the soil to much greater advantage, thus giving the largest amount of fertility to the growing crop.

Most people feel that the best place to put manure is on the meadows. A very light application with the spreader over a larger area is much better than a heavy coat on a small area. By hand spreading it is nearly impossible to do this; large lumps are thrown out which smother out the grass and which might have fertilized a much greater area if spread out.

A manure spreader will cost perhaps from \$150 to \$170, but it is one of the best investments the farmer can make when he gets started to farming right.

The Life of Fence Posts.

We have very little data in this country regarding the life of fence posts. Experimental work along the lines of investigating the fence post problem must necessarily cover a long period of years to be of practical value, hence the lack of information in our new country on this important question. There has been some discussion about growing various kinds of trees for post timber, and about various treatments to give to the posts in order to prolong their period of usefulness. Many experiments have been started, but as a period of years is necessary to complete such an experiment only a few statistics are as yet available.

Posts last longer on our prairies than in some countries having a different soil and climate. We were informed recently that posts set out on some farms near Brandon twenty-five years ago by a Mr. McBurney, upon being removed last year, were in a very good state of preservation. Some of them were rotted off, many of them would soon have had to be discarded, but it was a remarkable fact that some of the posts were practically sound—good

enough to last for several years yet. These were cedar posts, the ordinary kind used by the farmers and railroads now. We have a climate here that is especially favorable for prolonging the life of posts, but the above record is no doubt much above the average of what may be ordinarily expected, especially when small posts are used.

The Wyoming Experiment Station has been conducting some investigations along the lines of fence post preservation, and inasmuch as their conditions of climate and soil are not unlike ours in many respects, it will be of interest to our readers to note the results of their work.

Their work covered a period of sixteen years, so that the results obtained should have some weight. The posts were treated in different ways, coated with tar 2½ feet at bottom; not treated at all; treated with crude oil or petroleum 2½ feet at bottom; with a tar band at ground surface; with crude oil covering 2½ feet of bottom and the oil burned off; with coating of tar 2½ feet of bottom and tar burned off; band of crude oil at surface and burned off; band of tar at surface and burned off; one foot of bottom dipped in tar; one foot of bottom dipped in tar and tar burned off; posts well charred by burning for 2½ feet; one foot dipped in crude oil; one foot dipped in crude oil and oil burned off. As stated above the posts were set out sixteen years ago; and when taken up last June the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The best treatment, and one which was eminently successful in preserving the posts, was that of dipping the lower ends in crude petroleum and burning off the oil a sufficient distance to come above the ground when set. This seems to drive hot oil into the post, which with the protecting char cover, keeps it from decay. Sixteen years had made but slight inroads on the posts thus treated, and they apparently would last indefinitely. This dipping can be done very cheaply, and will undoubtedly pay.

2. Simply dipping 2½ feet of the bottom of the posts in crude oil or in tar did very well. The oil seemed a better protection to the posts than did the coal tar. Posts that were well charred by burning came in about third place.

3. There is little advantage to be gained by simply oiling or tarring a band to protect the post from dry rot where it comes through the ground, and less from any treatment of only a portion below the ground. Such oil band helped preserve the post, but the time taken to apply the oil in this manner would make it more expensive than dipping the entire lower end of the posts.

Here is a work which our own experimenters might well undertake. On account of the vastness of our prairie sections and the slower growth of trees in our northern latitude, this question of post preservation becomes one of great importance. If the life of a post can be doubled by any simple process of preservation, it is plain that the cost is reduced about fifty per cent. But the scarcity of post timber here makes it even more valuable than a fifty per cent. reduction in original cost. There are some things, the value of which cannot be stated in dollars and cents. Money cannot replace posts, or buy them in the first place, if there are none to be bought. This post question is one that cannot be emphasized too strongly.

The Meaning of Dry Farming.

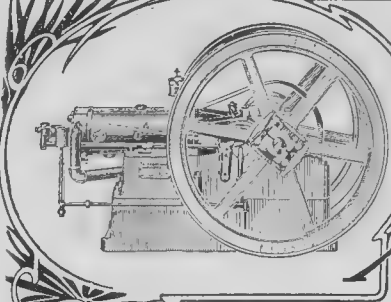
Prof. Chas. William Burkett says that dry farming is not an attempt to grow crops without water. It is simply a contrast to irrigation, and is a means of enabling crops to be grown with the least possible rainfall. The semi-arid belt has a rainfall of from fifteen to twenty-two or three inches annually. If the soil be treated in such a manner that the greater part of this rainfall is carried into the land, and there stored, the crop can be saved and a bountiful harvest made, although there be little rain during the growing season.

Dry farming, or any system akin to

water-saving, is nothing more than good farming. Its real meaning is good tillage; it means water-saving by good plowing and frequent, effective cultivation; it means crop rotation for its sanitary effect; it means humus for the soil for its many-sided benefits. Dry

farming means especially these things: water is to be absorbed, water is to be saved, and plants are to be adapted to their mode of life.

It is a fact beyond controversy that some farmers do not properly comprehend just what land management



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There are plenty of such jobs on the farm.

And while you are making money this way you are saving your strength and lengthening your days; another reason for making the investment.

Powers for the farmers' use have come to be a necessity. Think of the uses you can put a gasoline engine to: sawing wood, pumping water, churning or operating the cream separator, running feed mill, threshing, and numerous other jobs of this nature.

They enable farmers to do their work faster, do it better, do it easier and accomplish more than farmers have ever been able to accomplish before in the history of the world.

I. H. C. engines have done much to bring all this about.

They are the one line of engines that have been perfected and are manufactured specially for farmers' use. The company that builds the I. H. C.

engines also makes an extensive line of unexcelled harvesting machines. It can no more afford to let an inefficient gasoline engine go out from its shops than it can afford to send out a poorly built or poor working binder or mower.

If you will investigate the I. H. C. engines you will find that they are engines you can depend upon always. You must have dependability.

You will find them economical in operation.

You will find them simple and easy to understand. That is all-important to the man who is not an expert mechanic.

You will always be able to get from them their full rating of power, and more. You will have a choice of varied styles and sizes, so that your exact needs will be fully met. Vertical, in 2 and 3-H. P.

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means. They plow, of course, but often they stop there. Mere plowing may mean tremendous moisture loss, unless cultivation be given—the mulch-making kind—so that the capillary tubes of the top and under soil may be disconnected, that the water in the reservoir beneath may not get out into the atmosphere above.

Since the soil has been studied in the laboratory and field, many of the secrets heretofore hidden or misunderstood have been revealed. This revelation tells us that many old methods employed in the management of lands—of tillage and cultivation—are poor methods indeed. Good farming aims to hold on to the best of the old methods and to adopt every good idea that is provided and tried.

In Colorado there is a farmer who on 47 acres averaged a yield of 143 bushels of barley per acre—all of good malting quality.

Yields at the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Superintendent Angus Mackay, of the Indian Head Farm, sends us the following statement of the yields in the uniform tests of varieties of grain, corn, potatoes and roots at that farm for the year 1907:—

WHEAT, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 6.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Marquis B.	135	32
Colorado	135	25 20
Preston A.	130	23 20
Bishop	130	23 20
Pringle's Champlain	135	23
Percy A.	130	21 40
Huron	130	21
Stanley A.	132	19 40
Chelsea	132	19 20
Harrison Bearded	137	19
Riga	127	17 40
White Fife	137	17 20
Red Fern	135	15 40
White Russian	132	15 20
Gatineau	137	14 40
White Hungarian	135	13 20
Bobs	127	12 40
Red Fife H.	135	12

DURUM OR MACARONI WHEAT, 1907. Sown May 7.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Goose	134	31 40
Roumanian	134	31
Yellow Gharovka	136	29 20
Mahmoudi	135	25 40
Kubanka	136	25 20

EMMER AND SPELT, UNIFORM TEST, 1907.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Red Spelt	129	2200
Common Emmer	130	2020
White Spelt	129	1560
Red Emmer	130	1320

OATS, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 14.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Sensation	134	127 32
Columbus	124	127 22
Swedish Select	129	127 22
Danish Island	122	123 8
Banner	127	122 32
Improved Ligowo	124	122 2
Golden Beauty	124	121 6
Irish Victor	130	119 14
Bavarian	127	117 22
Improved American	132	117 2
Kendal White	132	116 16
Thousand Dollar	129	115 30
20th Century	129	115
Goldfinder	134	112 32
Golden Fleece	124	112 12
Virginia White	127	110 20
Siberian	132	108 28
Tartar King	132	108 18
Lincoln	130	106 16
American Triumph	127	105 20
Golden Giant	134	105 10
White Giant	127	104 4
Pioneer	135	103 18
American Beauty	122	103 18
Abundance	127	102 12
Wide Awake	125	101 16
Milford White	123	98 8
Joanette	132	93 8
Black Beauty	128	92 32
Storm King	132	88 8
Kendal Black	132	82 12

BARLEY, SIX-ROWED, UNIFORM TEST, 1907.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Blue Longhead	105	86 2
Mansfield	106	72 14
Oderbruch	108	68 26
Yale	113	67 4
Empire	106	66 22
Argyle	104	65 30
Claude	108	65 30
Mensury	108	61 12
Trooper	110	58 46
Nugent	108	55 30

Stella	109	52 4
Albert	106	51 12
Champion	103	47 24
Summit	110	42 44
Odessa	112	41 32

BARLEY, TWO-ROWED, UNIFORM TEST, 1907.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Jarvis	111	61 2
Standwell	111	59 8
Danish Chevalier	116	58 16
Logan	109	56 12
Swedish Chevalier	116	54 28
Gordon	112	54 28
Invincible	116	54 28
Clifford	111	53 36
Canadian Thorpe	112	51 32
Sidney	105	50 30
Beaver	116	48 16
Dunham	113	48 16
French Chevalier	116	36 12

PEASE, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 20.

Variety.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
Chancellor	117	51 40
Early Britain	120	51
Dan O'Rourke	121	49 20
Black Eye Marrowfat	123	48 40
Golden Vine	118	48
Prussian Blue	120	47 40
Mackay	122	47 20
Gregory	124	45 40
English Grey	121	45
Agnes	125	43 40
Paragon	124	43 20
Archer	125	40
Victoria	120	39 40
Picton	120	38 40
Prince Albert	123	38 20
Nelson	120	38 20
Prince	123	38
Wisconsin Blue	121	37 20
Arthur	119	36
White Marrowfat	119	33

INDIAN CORN, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 29;

Variety.	Yield in green fodder per acre.
Cut Sept 21.	13 1170
Angel of Midnight	13 400
North Dakota White	13 400
Compton's Early	12 1850
Giant Prolific Ensilage	12 1300
Red Cob Ensilage	12 1300
Early Longfellow	12 200
Eureka	11 1650
King Philip	11
Salzer's All Gold	11 770
Early Leaming	11
Longfellow	11
Wood's Northern White Dent	10 350
Early Butler	9 1250
Selected Leaming	9 700
Cloud's Early Yellow	8 1820
Mammoth Cuban	7 300
White Cap Yellow Dent	7 300
Superior Fodder	6 1200
Champion White Pearl	6 430
Pride of the North	5 780
Early mastodon	4 1900

POTATOES, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Planted May 23;

Variety.	Yield per acre.
taken up Sept. 30.	486 12
Ashleaf Kidney	466 24
Carman No. 1.	415 48
Beeve's Rose	411 24
Burnaby Mammoth	411 24
Everett	409 12
Empire State	391 36
Vermont Gold Coin	385
Uncle Sam	378 24
Early Envoy	371 48
American Wonder	363
Canadian Beauty	360 48
Early White Prize	345 24
Country Gentleman	336 36
Holborn Abundance	334 24
Rochester Rose	327 48
Vick's Extra Early	323 24
Morgan's Seedling	323 24
Late Puritan	321 12
Dreer's Standard	319
Saban's Elephant	308
Bovee	308
Money Maker	294 48
Irish Cobbler	275
Early Rose	248 36
State of Maine	235 24
Dalmeny Beauty	167 12
Maule's Thoroughbred	149 36
Dooley	

TURNIPS, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 27;

Variety.	Yield per acre.
taken up Oct. 9.	31 832
Hartley's Bronze	28 1288
Good Luck	27 1440
Mammoth Clyde	25 1084
Halewood's Bronze Top	25 424
Skirving's	25 28
Hall's Westbury	23 1124
Perfection	22 1012
Bangholm Selected	21 1956
Kangaroo	21 768
Carter's Elephant	20 1448
Jumbo	20 260
Magnum Bonum	

MANGELS, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 27;

Variety.	Yield per acre.
taken up Sept. 30.	19 412
Giant Yellow Intermediate	18 828
Giant Half Sugar White	18 36
Prize Mammoth Long Red	17 188
Selected Yellow Globe	16 1132
Crimson Champion	16 736
Mammoth Red Intermediate	16 208
Perfection Mammoth Long Red	14 1040
Gate Post	13 1192
Giant Yellow Globe	10 1120
Yellow Intermediate	

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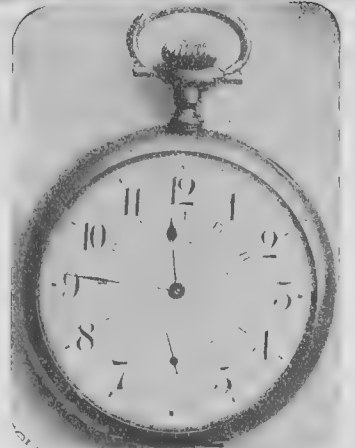
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CARROTS, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 22;

Variety.	Yield per acre.
taken up Oct. 11.	13 268
Improved Short White	12 1608
Half Long Chantenay	12 552
Ontario Champion	6 1992
Giant White Vosges	6 1200
White Belgian	

SUGAR BEETS, UNIFORM TEST, 1907. Sown May 27;

Variety.	Yield per acre.
taken up Oct. 10.	13 400
Vilmorin's Improved	11 1364
French Very Rich	11 704
Klein Wanzelben	

Convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies.

We have received from J. Bracken, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, a copy of the programme of the agricultural societies convention to be held at Regina on December 11 and 12. This programme appears below: Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11th. 2 p.m.—Convention called to order by W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture. 2.30—An Epitomy of the work of Agricultural Societies in 1907, J. Bracken, B.S.A., Supt. of Fairs and Institutes. 3.00—Five minute reports from Agricultural society representatives. 4.00—Appointment of committees for choosing date of annual exhibitions and institute meetings.

Wednesday evening—8 p.m.—Address of welcome, Mayor Smith. 8.15—The agricultural society in its relation to the improvement of live stock, Robert Sinton, Pres. S.S.B.A. 3.40—Insects and other pests of the farm, illustrated by lantern slides, T. N. Willing, Prov. Weed Inspector. 9.20—Diversified farming, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Com. of Agr.

Thursday morning, December 12th—9.00—Report of Committees. 10.00—The conduct of Seed Fairs and field grain competitions, H. McFayden, B.S.A., Sask. Rep. Seed Branch. 10.40—How the agricultural society may assist the grain grower, J. Millar, Sec. Sask. Grain Growers Assoc., and R. C. Sanderson, Acting Secretary Grain Growers Association.

Thursday afternoon—2.00 p.m.—The amusement features of an agricultural fair, J. K. Millar, Sec. Saltcoats Agr. Society; J. Mitchell, Sec. Grenfell Agr. Society; Wm. Taylor, Gainsboro Agr. Society. 2.40—How to make the farmers institutes successful in Western Canada, Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Dep. Com. Agr., Alta., W. J. Black, B.S.A., Prin. M.A.C., Winnipeg, J. Bracken, B.S.A., Supt. Fairs and Inst.

3.40—Winter classes in agriculture, James Murray, Supt. Exper. Farm, Brandon, J. Bracken, Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

Thursday evening, Dec. 12th—8.00—The farmer in relation to agricultural education, W. J. Black, B.S.A., Prin. M.A.C., Winnipeg. 8.40—The improvement of the prize list, Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Dept. Com. Agr., for Alta. 9.20—The functions of an agricultural society, A. P. Ketchen, Dep. Com. Agr., Regina.

Provincial Grain Exhibition at Winnipeg.

W. J. Black, Managing Director of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies, is making arrangements to hold a provincial grain exhibition, open to the agricultural societies of the province, at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the second week of February. The agricultural societies have been formed into three districts. The eastern district includes all societies as far west as Portage la Prairie, Carman and Morden. The south western district comprises all sections on and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and west of the eastern district. The north-west district is made up of the remaining part of the province. All agricultural societies are invited to enter the competition.

The rules and regulations will be similar to those governing grain shows, and seed fairs held at various points in the province. To lessen shipping charges, however, the quantity required will not exceed one bushel for each entry.

Seeding in November.

The Moose Jaw Times of Nov 23rd contained the following interesting note:—"Mr. James W. Smith, of Chester, whose farms are situated seven miles north of the city, has now his teams on the drill, and has already sown about fifty acres of summer fallow land of wheat, and we understand that he purposes keeping the drill going for some days yet. The ground is frozen below the surface, but the dust coating of the summer fallow is quite dry and takes the seed like a charm. It will be remembered that three years ago, when the West enjoyed such another fall as this and an open winter, wheat was sown late in November and also in February and March with quite satisfactory results.

Judges' Impressions in the Standing Fields of Grain Contest.

The judges in the competitions for standing fields of seed grain in the three prairie provinces this year were instructed to gather what information they conveniently could regarding the methods of farm practice under which the various competing fields were grown. Definite conclusions cannot be drawn from one year's observations, but in the course of a few years some valuable information may be gathered in this way. The judges were unanimously of the opinion that good is being accomplished by these field trials. Those who were at work for the second year noticed a marked improvement in the general quality of the crops exhibited. They also reported a greater interest taken in the competition than was manifested in the previous year. There were fewer low scores this year on account of weeds than last, notwithstanding the greater severity of the judging this year. This is encouraging as it shows greater care on the part of the exhibitors.

In the purity of the varieties, considerable improvement is shown but there is a great deal of room for more. There are fewer good scores in this one point than in any other. It is lamentable how few really pure fields of grain there are in the country. A large proportion of the highest scoring fields were from seed which came from the Experimental Farms. Also wherever a competitor was practising seed selection, following the methods of the Canadian Seeds Growers' Association, or had secured seed from a member of that association, the score for purity was high. It is also worthy of note that almost invariably where the seed was obtained from a local elevator the score for purity was low.

A great decrease is noticed in the amount of smut found. This is perhaps largely due to an unfavorable season for the development of smut, but also to greater care in the selection and treatment of seed. Nearly all the exhibitors had treated the seed used. Usually where there had been no treatment the result was quite apparent in a large per cent. of smut. A few unusual cases were reported where untreated seed escaped smut or vice versa. Wherever the method of soaking for an hour in a weak solution has been tried, complete success is reported. Bluestone is still most widely used as a smut preventive, though there are quite a number now using formalin and apparently with good results.

It is rather discouraging to find that fully 90 per cent. of the prize-winning fields were the first crop from the land. It is not a good omen that so few of the western farmers can win a prize with a field after it has produced one crop. The crops were not quite mature in many parts when the judging was done, and it is feared that some of the prize-winning fields were afterwards damaged by frost.

The dates of seeding ranged from April 10th to June 1st, with the greater number about May 10th to 15th, or about one month later than in an average season. No definite conclusions can be deduced as to the best time to sow, though the earlier fields averaged a little the better. In Alberta, the dates of sowing fall wheat ranged from July 25th to September 25th with the majority of the prize-winners coming in the last half of August.

The amount of seed used per acre in Saskatchewan ranged from 1½ bushels to 2½ bushels, with the majority in favor of 1½ bushels per acre. In Alberta, spring wheat ranged from 1 bushel to 2½ bushels per acre. The fall wheat ranged from ½ bushel to 1½ bushels per acre, with more than half using the even bushel. Where less than a bushel of fall wheat was sown the best results were obtained in vigor of crop, size of head and freedom from lodging.

Events to Keep in Mind.

Here are a list of coming events of interest to the agricultural public:—

SEED FAIRS.

Stockholm, Sask.....	Dec. 6
Saskatoon, Sask.....	Dec. 7
Morris, Man.....	Dec. 9
Carman, Man.....	Dec. 9
Grenfell, Sask.....	Dec. 10
Prince Albert, Sask.....	Dec. 10
Birtle, Man.....	Dec. 11
Broadview, Sask.....	Dec. 13
Saltcoats, Sask.....	Dec. 18
Morden, Man.....	Dec. 19
Churchbridge, Sask.....	Dec. 19
Yorkton, Sask.....	Dec. 20
Manitou, Man.....	Dec. 20
Craik, Sask.....	Dec. 20
Plumas, Man.....	Dec. 27
Swan Lake, Man.....	Dec. 27
Carberry, Man.....	Jan. 28
Duck Lake, Sask.....	Jan. 29
Rosthern, Sask.....	Jan. 30
Lloydminster, Sask.....	Feb. 4
Miami, Man.....	Feb. 4
North Battleford, Sask.....	Feb. 8
Provincial Grain Show at Manitoba Agricultural Col. Winnipeg	Feb. 18-22

OTHER EVENTS.

Central Alberta Stock Growers' Convention	Dec. 10
Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Convention at Regina....	Dec. 11-12
Annual Convention Alberta Farmers' Association	Jan. 8-9
National Live Stock Convention at Ottawa	Feb. 5-7
Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show at Neepawa	Feb. 11-14
Western Horticultural Society's Convention at Winnipeg.....	Feb. 18-22
Manitoba Dairy Convention, Winnipeg	Feb. 18-22
Manitoba Agricultural Societies Convention, Winnipeg.....	Feb. 18-22
Regina Winter Fair.....	March 19-21

The Seed Fair at Mortlach.

In the large ring that has just been completed in Mortlach, the first seed fair under the auspices of the agricultural society there was held on the 19th ult., and was not only well attended but entirely successful, so far as the entries and their quality were concerned. There were eleven entries in wheat, seven in oats, one in barley, and a splendid collection of one bushel each of wheat, oats and potatoes. The grain in the district had escaped the frost fairly well, few of the samples showing any trace of it except one or two wheat exhibits which had the bran slightly blistered as a result of a frost while in the stook.

In the Red Fife class, first prize was obtained by Wm. Stonman, Mortlach, with a nice even sample which weighed 64½ pounds to the bushel. R. Arnold, Mortlach, landed second with a very good sample, and third prize went to O. N. Ruden, Thunder Creek. In the wheat class for any variety other than Red Fife first prize was given Uriel Gottins, Eyebrow Hill, for his exhibit of Preston, which was large and uniformly plump and weighed 65 pounds to the bushel. J. E. Hodgson, Mortlach, obtained second, and John Beatty third, also the only prize that was awarded in the Banner oat class. In the any other variety oat class, J. H. McDonald, Mortlach, got first and W. F. Fowle, Keelerville, second. The first in barley went to the same exhibitor.

Amongst the potatoes the competition was fairly keen, but E. Jeffrey, Mortlach, nailed a first, O. N. Ruden, Thunder Creek, second, and J. W. Hudson, Mortlach, third.

The special prize of \$10, for the collection of wheat, oats and potatoes, one bushel of each, went to P. O. Felt, Mortlach, who in addition, had on exhibition some excellent specimens of turnips, beets, carrots, and hubbard squash, which were certainly a credit alike to the grower and the district in which they were produced.

The exhibits were judged by Harris McFayden, Seed Branch, Regina, who afterwards gave an address advocating the more extended use of better seed, while T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector, put forth a stirring plea for cleaner farms.

Two Spreaders Better than One.

When you get a manure spreader have your neighbor get one also. You can borrow his spreader then when you are hauling and your boy can do the unloading while your man does the loading. Most farmers do not feel that they can afford two spreaders, and in this way they can get the benefit of the two. By using only one spreader, not a great deal of time is saved, as most of the time is consumed in driving from the barns to the field. One man can load for two spreaders, and a boy can unload, which saves a great deal of time. While one machine is in the field the other is being loaded. The only disadvantage to this system is that your neighbor may want to borrow your spreader when you want his.

The Use of Paint.

There are a great many things that we know we ought to do that we don't do. In other words, it is easier to talk about doing a thing than it is to do it. The value of a liberal coating of paint on exposed wood surfaces is known by most people, although one would be led to think the contrary were true if the amount of paint to be seen on a great many barns and other outbuildings were taken as the index of its value.

The large railroad companies are usually thought to be backed by men of great foresight and business judgment. It is also pretty well understood that they are in their businesses, not for their health, but as a means of making and saving money. They deal with large interests, and yet to small things they try to give the same strict attention, as a neglect of them would mean large losses in the end. Did you ever see a freight car, a depot, freight shed, outbuildings, or even a hand car shed left without a coating of paint? Railroad men know that lumber is too high-priced to allow any outside agencies besides the common wear and tear of their buildings to reduce their efficiency, so they use every precaution possible to prolong their period of service. They know the value of paint by experience, and are the best customers the paint men have.

The hot sun, the rain, frost and cold have a great effect on all wood surfaces, especially upon broad surfaces, such as the sides of barns, stables and houses. Where these are left unpainted the rain soaks in and swells the lumber. Then the hot sun comes on and dries the boards out so quickly that they warp and crack. This splinters the boards and makes openings for more rain to enter, and the process of decay is soon well on its way.

Had these exposed surfaces been covered with a coating of paint, the effect of the weather would have been greatly reduced. The effect of the paint is to fill the pores of the wood with oil, so that no moisture can enter, for water and oil will not mix. The use of paint is not alone for beautifying the premises by any means. While this is a most important consideration, the greatest benefit of paint comes through its preservative effects. The tendency of everything is to decay, but substances do not decay of their own account, but by the workings of outside forces. The object of a preservative, then, is to check the work of these outside agencies. And this is what paint does when applied to buildings. The weather does its work on the paint instead of on the wood surface, and as the use of wood and paint combined is more economical than the use of wood alone, the more paint used the better.

It seems like a costly operation to have the buildings painted, and true it is. Then again an expert painter can

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Containing numerous articles of real, world-wide interest to agriculturists, and illustrated with upwards of 100 handsome portraits of the prize-winning stock of the year, this annual publication is the book of reference for farmers everywhere.

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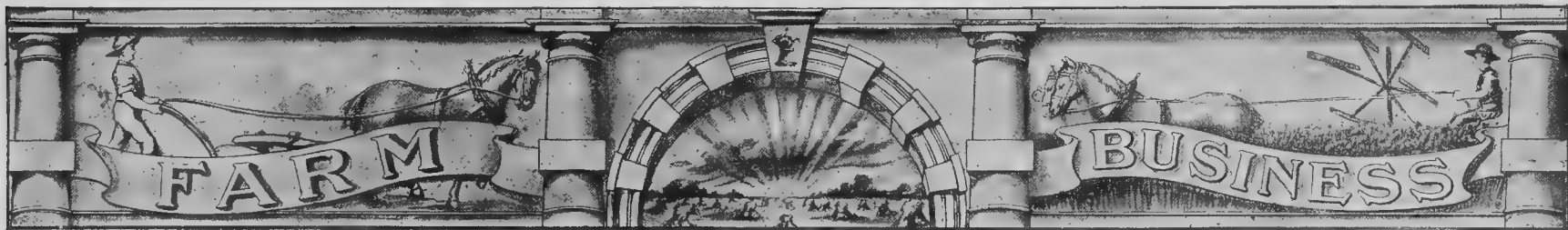
THE FURRIER
WINNIPEG

not always be secured when wanted, and if he is depended upon to do the painting, many times the painting will go undone. With the many good brands of mixed paints on the market now, it is entirely unnecessary to depend on the professional painter to do the work. Before the time of ready-mixed paint, it sometimes seemed best to have someone who understood the business fairly well to do the painting, but even then the professional painter was not an absolute necessity for anyone can soon learn how to mix paint well and uniformly.

It is a splendid thing to have a paint brush and a can of paint about the farm at all times, and just as soon as a shed or building is built or repaired give all the exposed surfaces one or more good coatings of paint. Do not wait until they have been up for a year, but while the lumber is new apply the paint. The paint will soak into the boards better and will be much more effective. With lumber and labor so high-priced, we can well afford to take all precautions to make the buildings last as long as possible after they are once constructed. Paint.

E. D. Eddy, representative of the Dominion Seed Branch in Manitoba, has received application for assistance in connection with seed fairs at Portage la Prairie, Hartney, Deloraine, Dauphin, Neepawa and Brandon.

The ten grain exhibitions being held in Manitoba under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will be held at Morris, Morden, Manitou, Swan Lake, Miami, Birtle, Virden, Carberry, Plumas and Gilbert Plains.



In the last issue of this journal appeared the introduction to this series of articles outlining a practical and up-to-date system of farm book-keep-

Below is given an engraving of a synoptic containing the entries for April and May as outlined in the previous issue. If the student of this system will lay a straight-edge along the horizontal lines of the synoptic, he will be able to follow each entry as it appeared in the simple journal entry form in the issue of Nov. 20th.

SYNOPSIS

BRANDS & C. WARE, BRANSON, MO.

Date		Dr. Ledger Entry		Explanation		Dr. Ledger Entry		Cash		Bank	
1906	Year	Dr.	Cr.			Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
April	1	Dr.	5 F. E. Whelan	Investment		9,400.25	10.00			3,570.00	
"	1	Dr.	R. B. Brown	same as acct	14	15.00					
"	1	Dr.	Good	as per Inventory Book	12	25.00					
"	1	Dr.	Good		8	60.00					
"	1	Dr.	Wheat 165		8	131.25					
"	1	Dr.	Oats 105		10	150.00					
"	1	Dr.	Barley 105		11	20.00					
"	1	Dr.	Mortgage Pay					1000.00			
"	1	Dr.	Interest		12			60.00			
"	1	Dr.	Bills Pay		13			315.00			
"	1	Dr.	House	for running expenses	1						25.00
"	4	Dr.	House & Van	water 100 bush at 30	1						
"	5	Dr.	Expenses, March 25	34 H. spe. to Lawrence 25	1					1.00	
"	6	Dr.	Grass & H	lay 4 T. at 85 from stud	1						
"	10	Dr.	Clucking	barley, 10 bush at 25	1						
"	12	Dr.	Exp. at 25	150 34 H. shag 100	1					3.25	
May	1	Dr.	House	for running expenses	1						25.00
"	12	Dr.	Wheat 166	sowed 120 A. 14 bush at 20	1						
"	12	Dr.	"	bar - fence at 10 per A.	1						
"	12	Dr.	"	stew " " 20 "	1						
"	12	Dr.	"	pack " " 15 "	1						
"	17	Dr.	Calver	Grand C. & O. Sta 15 sh	1						
"	17	Dr.	Exp. at 110	March shag 50 34 H. spe. to bar 25	1					2.25	
"	18	Dr.	Oats 166	sowed 40 A. 2 bush at 20	1						
"	18	Dr.	"	bar " " 80 "	1						
"	18	Dr.	"	bar " fence " 10 "	1						
"	18	Dr.	"	stew " " 20 "	1						
"	18	Dr.	"	pack " " 15 "	1						
"	19	Dr.	H. B. Brown	worked 20 A. 210 at 20 per bush 14	1						
"	19	Dr.	Calver	" " 100 A. 13 " 6	1					2.00	
"	19	Dr.	Grass & H	lay 4 T. at 85 from stud	1						
"	19	Dr.	"	water, 100 bush at 20	1						
"	19	Dr.	"	barley 10 " " 25 "	1						
"	19	Dr.	Clucking	sowed 120 A. 2 bush at 20	1						
"	20	Dr.	"	bar " " 80 "	1						
"	20	Dr.	"	bar " fence " 10 "	1						
"	20	Dr.	"	stew " " 20 "	1						
"	20	Dr.	"	pack " " 15 "	1						
"	20	Dr.	"								
						412.25	12,519.25	10.00	650	3,570.00	25.00

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1866 THE LARGEST AND OLDEST HOUSE IN CANADA 1907



Horticultural Convention in February.

At a recent executive meeting of the Western Horticultural Society it was decided to hold the annual meeting in Winnipeg during the week February 11 to 15. This will be at the same time as the Manitoba Agricultural Societies convention, dairy convention, provincial grain show, etc., at the Manitoba Agricultural College. It is likely that a rousing week of conventions will be held.

New Forestry Maps.

The Department of the Interior has just published two valuable charts showing the distribution and limits of the principal forest trees throughout each of the provinces and territories of the Dominion. This is a valuable contribution to the forestry literature of the country. The principal trees of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, east of the Rocky Mountains are given as balsam, fir, ash-leaved maple, mountain maple (in Manitoba), black birch, yellow birch, canoe birch, green ash, black ash (in Manitoba), red ash, tamarack, white spruce, black spruce, jack pine, black pine, red and white pine (in Southeastern Manitoba), black cottonwood, balsam poplar, cottonwood, aspen, bird-cherry, burr oak, basswood (in Manitoba), white cedar (in Manitoba), white elm (in Manitoba). The chart showing the limits of forest tree growth is most interesting, carrying the lines for black and white spruce and American larch right up to the Arctic Sea, while the mountain maple, black ash, red and white pine, basswood, white cedar, and white elm growth lines are found only in Manitoba and the eastern and coast provinces.

The Pulp-Wood Industry.

The people of the West are not interested in the West alone, but in Canada as a whole. Agriculture is our business out here, but there are parts of the Dominion where other occupations predominate. Canada has as great and as varied resources as any country, and it is by the development of all these that we will be greatest as a nation.

One of the most important resources of Ontario and Quebec is their forests of pulpwood. The manufacture of paper from pulpwood is becoming one of the great industries of the times, and while the demand for paper is rapidly increasing, the supply is decreasing.

Strange as it may seem, one of the most destructive agents in the wasting of the world's great forests in recent years is the printing press. The process of converting wood into paper was invented by a German in 1844, and the method was introduced into the United States in 1870. In ten years the price of ordinary news printing paper was reduced from nine to four cents per pound, and later improvements have brought the price down to two cents per pound. This has made possible the enormous development in size and circulation of the modern daily newspaper and has created an almost insatiable demand for paper.

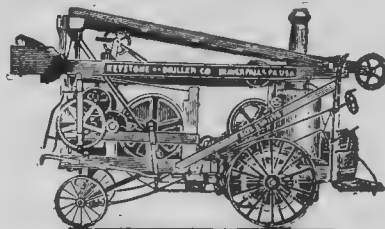
The United States pulp manufacturers have yearly had to go farther away for their wood supplies, and are drawing annually heavier on the Canadian forests. During the year ending June, 1907, the United States imported pulpwood from Canada to the amount of 650,366 cords, or enough to manufacture say 520,000 tons of news paper, while its imports of ground pulp from Canada were 149,827 tons, valued at \$3,230,272. Besides this it imported pulp from other countries, chiefly Norway, to the amount of 63,283 tons, val-

ued at \$3,118,585, largely chemical pulp. These are official figures of the United States, but while Canadian official returns show an export to the United States of 452,846 cords in nine months ending March, 1907, or at the rate of over 603,794 cords for the year, it is the opinion of the "Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada" that the actual quantity of pulpwood shipped to the United States amounts to from 800,000 to 1,000,000 cords per year. Reasons for this estimate are given in a paper to be found in the Canadian Forestry Association's Report for 1906. According to a special report of the United States Census Bureau, the consumption of domestic spruce wood used by United States pulp mills increased 47 per cent. in quantity, and 122 per cent. in price in the five years from 1900 to 1905, while the consumption of Canadian spruce wood by United States mills increased 102 per cent. in quantity and 150 per cent. in price in the same period. The general cost of wood used for mechanical and chemical pulp was more than doubled in the five years named for every variety of pulpwood except domestic poplar. Canadian poplar had increased 176 per cent. If these percentages could be applied to the conditions in 1907 the increase would be still greater.

At first thought it may seem to be a good thing for Canadians that Americans want our pulpwood, and that there should be no limitations put on the exporting of it to that country. Their market is appreciated, but it is the indiscriminate "slaughter" of the forest that should be controlled. Moreover, that paper should be manufactured in Canada instead of in the States. It is bad that the forests are thus unwisely treated at our own hands; it is worse when we invite outsiders in to assist in destroying the heritage of our children. Even if this matter concerned only the present generation, and the question were only one of an industrial policy for the passing years, it would be unwise, as the following considerations will show. The value of a cord of spruce pulpwood shipped from the eastern townships to the United States four years ago was about \$3.50 per cord; while a cord shipped in 1907 is worth \$6 to \$7 in the rough, or \$8 to \$10 when peeled. To the latter value—the highest valuation in the history of the industry and being in itself a confirmation of the preceding statement as to developments in the United States—add the average railway freight (\$3 a cord) and the money left in the country from the export of the cord of wood is say \$10. Now if the same cord of wood was made into ground pulp in Canada, the result would be \$20 per cord, and if it were manufactured into news print the value would be \$45 per cord, or if into paper of the higher qualities, the value would be \$50 to \$100 per cord.

It is within the power of the Dominion Government to control this exporting of pulpwood. If Canada's pulpwood were all manufactured at home, industries would arise that would be worth a good deal to Canada. When the lumber manufacturers of Michigan found their supplies vanishing, they began rafting logs across Georgian Bay and Lake Huron until the Ontario Government put a stop to it. Then the American mill-owners at once moved across the lake, and the lumber business of that part of Ontario has been in a thriving condition ever since, benefiting general trade and other conditions as well. It is only logical to suppose that the same legislation would have a similar effect upon the pulp industry, which is a matter in which every Canadian should be interested. The exporting of the wood brings a momentary advantage to the few engaged in the business, but the largest good can come only when all interests are protected, which will bring the greatest good to the country as a whole.

Experiments in North Dakota, where conditions are not more favorable than our own, have shown that lands planted to willows will produce at the rate of four cords per acre per year. This would mean that only ten acres would be producing at the rate of forty cords per annum, which would be ample wood supply for the average farmer.



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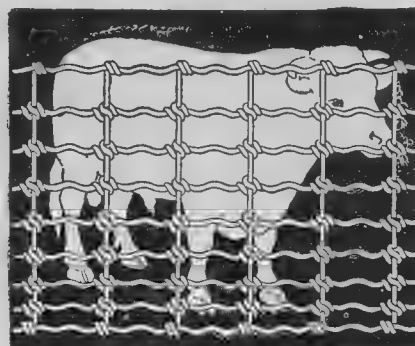
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Nor'-West Farmer



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We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Just 'Fore Christmas.

Christmas, with its lots and lots of candies, cakes and toys, Was made, they say, for proper kids, and not for naughty boys. So wash your face and brush your hair and mind your p's and q's. And don't burst out your pantaloon, and don't wear out your shoes; And don't behave like savages, but act like decent men; And when there's company, don't pass your plate for pie again; But thinking of the things you'd like to see upon that tree, Just 'fore Christmas, be as good as ever you can be.

A Song of Winter.

Sing a song of rapture,
Gayly everywhere!
Four and twenty thousand
Snow-flakes in the air.

Sing a song of sleigh-bells
Ringing loud and clear,
While the roughish urchins
Follow in the rear.

Sing a song of sledding—
Now the sport's begun!
Four and twenty snow-birds
Looking at the fun!

Sing a song of Sunshine,
For the storm is o'er;
Gay old earth is laughing
At the marble floor.

ENTITLED TO PARTICULARS

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salatone;
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;
Mix, and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, drinking plenty of water.

The above prescription has been found invaluable in the treatment of kidney, bladder and urinary troubles, and diseases arising therefrom, such as rheumatism, sciatica, lame back and lumbago, and we feel that the public are entitled to particulars concerning it.

A prominent physician states that the excellent results that have been obtained from the use of the mixture are due to its direct action upon the kidneys, assisting them in their work of filtering all poisonous waste matter and acids from the blood and expelling same in the urine, and at the same time restoring the kidneys to a healthy condition.

He further states that anyone suffering from afflictions of this nature will find it to be very beneficial, and suggests that it be given a trial.

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Made in all sizes to catch anything from a rat to a bear.

Send for Catalogue

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Ltd.

Niagara Falls, Ontario

A Trip to the Lake.

Minto, Man., Nov. 20, 1907.

Dear Editor.—My letter may go into the waste basket instead of being printed, but I will do the best I can, and no one can do better. I have read quite a few of the letters in your paper, and I am afraid that my letter will not be as good as some of them are.

I live on a farm and I think it is much nicer than being in the city. There are many good times you can have in the country that you can not have in the city, but, of course, there are good times in the city also. Some people like the city the best, but others do not.

I live about fifteen miles from Ninette, a village at the head of Pelican Lake. I was down to the lake this last summer, and I had a very good time. We were on the water some of the time, but we did not try to fish. We went to Manhattan Beach and a gentleman played his gramophone for us. The music was very distinct, and the songs were well sung. I hope to go to Pelican Lake again next summer.

I wonder how many boys and girls like going to school! I do not, and I will be glad when school has stopped for the Christmas holidays. There are not many scholars going to our school. The name of our school is Alcester. We like our teacher very well. We have the flag up every day unless it is very windy.

I can play the organ a little; but I do not like to practice. I guess that is just the same as other people, for not many people like to practice.

I read the offer in The Nor'-West Farmer and I would like to get subscribers for the paper. I think it is a very good offer to boys and girls. I will now close, wishing the paper success.

Ethel Shipley (Aged 14 years).

A Ranch Among the Hills.

Goose Lake, Sask., Nov. 6, 1907.

Dear Editor.—This summer we drove back four miles into the hills to a ranch to take a few pictures of the stock. The road was unusually good, as the hills were not very rolling. Before we reached the ranch we passed by a pretty little lake, almost square, at the foot of the hill, with brush growing on one bank.

At last, when we reached the top of an unusually high hill, we could see the ranch in the valley. A lake was pushed in there among the hills, and the building, which was a shack and stable both, was built on the highest bank. At the foot of this rise were the corrals, into which they were driving a few head of cattle. Opposite these were two springs, one being fairly alive with frogs. There were little streams of water running from them, and emptying into the lake. When we drove in, cow-boys might be seen riding in from every direction. They would dismount, drop the reins, and the ponies would wander about at will. There were numerous trails and paths running in every direction.

This place is not now a genuine ranch, but merely a home for the cattle that belong to the settlers throughout the country, and are herded there during the summer. It was a ranch when the country was unsettled, and the cow-boys thought this long stretch of prairie belonged to them, and the Indians hauled their buffalo hides on the Hudson Bay trail to Winnipeg.

"Minnehaha."

A Trip to the Coast.

Moosomin, Sask., Nov. 15, 1907.

Dear Editor.—I am very fond of reading the boys' and girls' letters in your paper, so I thought I would write you one and tell you about a trip I took in the summer. My mother, sister and I started from home on the 5th of June for a trip.

We saw lots of cattle and horses up near Calgary. When we got up in the Rocky Mountains, they put on more engines. We saw lots of water falls. They looked pretty to us, for we had never seen any before. Up in the mountains there was a nice hotel; it was called the C. P. R. hotel. There were beautiful flowers and two water fountains. The first place we visited was Harrison Mills. Then we took a little steamboat, called "The Minto," and crossed the Fraser River to Chilliwack, where they grow lots of different kinds of fruit and lots of big trees. Some trees are 19 feet around and between 200 and 300 feet high. We stayed there six weeks. Then we took the train for Vancouver.

The city of Vancouver is a nice place. There is a nice bay, where children learn to swim. The bay is called English Bay. We next went to Victoria and Seattle by boat. The boat we took was a beautiful one, well furnished, owned by the C. P. R. Its name was "Princess Victoria." We arrived at Seattle at 11 o'clock at night. We stayed there till four in the morning, then took the train for Kelso, Washington, where my uncle lives. My uncle has lots of apples. From my uncle's we visited Portland which is called the Rose City, for its beautiful roses. There we visited the park. We saw all kinds of wild animals, and lots of nice flowers. On our way back we stayed off at Victoria and saw through the museum. It

COMPETITION EXTENDED

To FEBRUARY 1st.

In response to a number of requests that have reached us, we have decided to extend the Boys' and Girls' Subscription Campaign one month longer than was at first announced. The prizes, therefore, will not be awarded on New Year's morning, but on the First Day of February, 1908. Otherwise the conditions remain just as they were previously announced, and every boy and girl who reads this page should get to work at once. The conditions are announced below.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Gold will be given away in cash prizes to the winners, and **besides this** every boy and Girl who secures even a single subscription will be paid very liberally for his or her work.

The Competition will **CLOSE ON FEBRUARY 1st., 1908**, and then the prizes will be awarded and paid. To those boys and girls who, previous to that time, make the most points by sending us paid-in-advance subscriptions to The Nor'-West Farmer we will give away the following prizes.

1st Prize -- Twenty-five Dollars

2nd Prize -- Fifteen Dollars

3rd Prize -- Ten Dollars

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th Prizes -- Five Dollars each

9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th Prizes -- Two Dollars each

Then 15 Prizes of One Dollar each

Besides the prizes mentioned above, each Boy and Girl will be allowed a commission of 25 cents on each subscription taken; that is to say, he or she receives \$1.00 from the subscriber and sends 75 cents to this office along with the order.

In every case it must be stated whether the subscription is that of a **new subscriber** or a **renewal**. Each renewal subscription will count as **one point** in competing for the cash prizes, and each new subscription will count as **three points**. The prizes will be distributed according to the number of points won.

When subscriptions are taken on our clubbing offers, the commission and the credit in points will be only the same as on a subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer for \$1.00.

For example: Suppose a boy receives \$1.75 for the Nor'-West Farmer and one of the Winnipeg weekly papers, he should keep the 25 cents commission and send \$1.50 to our office. If the man taking The Nor'-West Farmer is a new subscriber, this will count three points for the boy; if a renewal, it will count one point.

The names and addresses of all the winners and the photos of the principal ones will be published in the Nor'-West Farmer after the Competition has closed.

WHO WILL BE A WINNER?

WHY NOT YOU?

The Nor'-West Farmer

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

Box 1330 : : : Winnipeg

N. B. — Do not hold subscriptions after taking them, but send each one in promptly with the information that it is for the "Boys' and Girls' Subscription Competition." Proper credit will be given in this office.

is wonderful how they can make the animals look so real. When we came back we stopped at Chilliwack and brought some fruit home with us. We arrived home on the 21st of September. We live three miles out of Moosomin, which is our nearest town. I remain yours truly,
Ruth Whelpton (Age 12 years).

A Book Worm.

Iowalta, Alta., Nov. 16, 1907.
Dear Editor.—We have taken The Nor-West Farmer for quite a while, and we all like it very much. I always read the Girls' and Boys' corner. The farmers around here have had a hard summer of it, some of them losing their crops. They had them touched with the early frost, and then

the snowstorm which came in September knocked the crops down so that the farmers had to cut them all one way. None yet around this settlement have threshed what they have to thresh.

We have lived Iowalta seven years (coming from the northern part of Iowa) and like the country very much. We have a school two miles from here and the post office is across the road from the school. The name of our school is Progressive, which I think is a good one.

My mother went out to British Columbia to visit my sister this summer, and I had to keep house, but I had a good time as I did not have much to do. I read a number of books while she was away, as I am a great book worm and have a number of books which I am very fond of. Some of my

Dominion Hymn.

Our sires when times were sorest
Asked none but aid Divine,
And cleared the tangled forest,
And wrought the buried mine.
They tracked the floods and fountains,
And won, with master hand,
Far more than gold in mountains,—
The glorious prairie land.
Oh bless our wide Dominion,
True freedom's fairest scene,
Defend our people's union,
God save our Empire's Queen!

—simile of handwriting of Fiona Scott, Russell, Man., barely 10 years of age, grade 8 at the Public School.



TELEGRAPHY

has long been the best starting point for a successful railway career. Nearly every Railway Manager and Superintendent began "at the Key."

IT PAYS VERY WELL

now at the start. T. Richardson, a young man of the ordinary type, spent from January to July—6 months—in training and writes that his September salary was \$65.50. Not bad for 3rd month. He is with C. P. R. at Sturgeon Falls.

THE DEMAND IS KEEN

Our graduates have no trouble at all in securing employment. The railways write, "We can take all the good material you can turn out. Send them to us."

"GUIDED BY THE KEY"

is the title of a book which explains how you may become an operator. You may have it with sample lesson containing Morse Alphabet, by sending ten cents in stamps to the

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL

1 GERRARD ST., E.

TORONTO, CANADA

W. H. SHAW, President. T. J. JOHNSTON, Principal.

HELP WANTED

WE want reliable families to operate our high speed automatic knitting machines at home, knitting for the trade; good wages easily earned. For full particulars, address The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. 21, Orillia, Ont.

favorite books are, the Wide, Wide World and Uncle Tom's Cabin, which indeed is an interesting book. Did any of the readers ever read "The Lamp-lighter?" I have read it, and am very fond of it. I remain an interested reader.

Ethel Zielle (Age 14).

Made \$50 this Summer.

Wilcox, Sask., Nov. 14, 1907.
Dear Editor.—I wrote to your paper once before and addressed my letter wrongly. I have a saddle pony which bucked me off and broke my arm. I have been herding cattle and made \$50 this summer. I used the pony and dogs to herd the cattle. I am going to school and am in the third reader. I like going to school and read books. I came from the States. I like it quite well here. There are quite a lot of grouse here; there are rabbits, wild ducks, chickens and wolves, and I have been trapping muskrats. I will try to get some of your prizes for getting subscriptions. Yours truly,
Charles E. Miller.

Better go to College.

Reston, Man., Nov. 27, 1907.
Dear Editor.—I stayed home from school all spring and summer to help with the farm work. I plowed, harrowed and used other implements, and like the plow best except when it strikes big stones. One day I was plowing about a mile from home, and took my lunch with me. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a heavy thunderstorm came on and soaked my clothes, but they were dry before I got home. Another day when the plow was going nice and smooth, it suddenly struck a stone and pitched me off in such a way that one of the plow wheels ran over my arm just above the wrist; but I was not hurt.

I opened an account with the bank this summer so that when I am older I will be able to take a college course or take a trip to England, where I have a great many relatives. Which do you think best, Mr. Editor?

We had a hail storm here in July which was very disastrous. Some people had enough grain left for seed and others had none at all.

We have a good school at Reston with something over a hundred pupils attending and three teachers. I was unable to write for the entrance last summer, but am now taking up work in the third class, part I. Wishing your club success, I remain, yours truly,
Cyril Wilkins (Age 12.)



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

THE new Edison Phonograph with the big horn is a wonder in its way, and to be appreciated must be heard. Hear it at the nearest Edison store and hear some of the new Edison Records at the same time, or write to us and ask for the Edison catalogue, which describes it and all other Edison Phonographs.

WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



Shines at Night

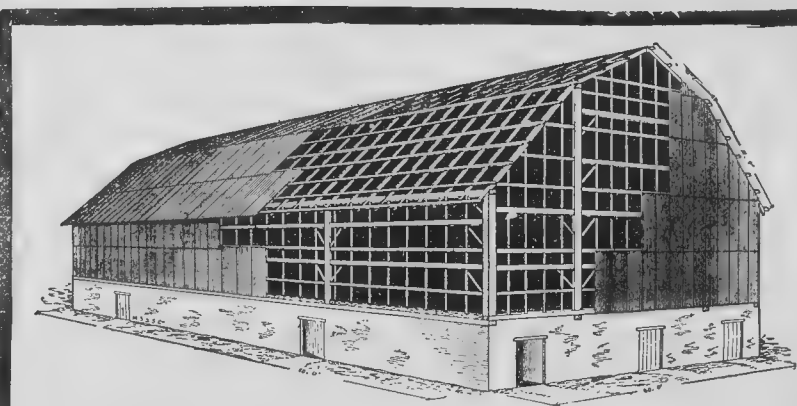
"Black Knight" Stove Polish makes stoves shine by night as well as by day. Can't burn it off, either—no matter how hot you make the stove.

Once you polish the stove with

"Black Knight" Stove Polish

and give it a touch after using, you will always have a beautifully shiny stove. For a quick, lasting shine, there is nothing else to equal "Black Knight".

The Biggest Box for the Money, Too.



This cut shows an up-to-date Barn Construction, 40 feet x 70 feet, and the method of covering with Corrugated Sheets. The frame work is light, as the corrugated sheets, when nailed in place, make the building very rigid. This drawing is made from actual plans, and the barn has been built many times with splendid results.

The saving of wood sheeting, as compared with the ordinary barn construction, will cover the difference in cost between wooden shingles and our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Galvanized Sheets.

This galvanized covering protects your building from lightning, prevents fires from the outside, is easily and cheaply applied, and OUTLASTS A GENERATION.

Do not make a mistake and put up an old style barn, when you can secure a better and more durable construction for less money.

See the page of barn illustrations in our new catalogue, and write for our book of testimonials with list of users.

CLARE & BROCKEST
WINNIPEG.



Selecting a Farm Power.

Farmers are now pretty well assured of the advantages of an engine on the farm, but find it hard to decide what particular one they should buy. Without attempting to settle that question, the International Harvester Co. suggests that they cannot go wrong in making a selection from the line of gasoline engines which they manufacture.

These engines are built on correct mechanical lines. Like every other implement, tool or machine manufactured by the International Harvester Company, they are required to be of the highest order. That implies not only correct principles, but materials best adapted to uses, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed. The principles were carefully worked out and tested before manufacture began. The record of service of the engines at work for years has abundantly established their correctness, as well as the excellence of materials and workmanship. One of the greatest things that has been accomplished is dependability, a positive response of the engine whenever called upon. An engine that cannot be depended upon to start quickly and positively is of little value anywhere, especially to the farmer whose power jobs require frequent stopping and starting. Smooth, even running and generation of the full rating of power is another feature that is only second to dependable starting. Then comes the simplicity and ease of control for which these engines are noted. And lastly, economy. The engines are adapted to the use of gas, gasoline or denatured alcohol for fuel. Well posted power men agree that whatever the fuel, the minimum is consumed for the power delivered.

The engines are made in several styles, and range in size from 1 to 25-horse power. International local agents are able to supply catalogs and answer all inquiries. Anyone about to buy a power will do well to take the matter up with the local International agent, with whom he is most likely acquainted. This will result in the selection of an engine combining highest efficiency with adaptability to needs.

Dairying That Pays.

A few farmers make a handsome income from their dairy—many, achieve a moderate success—some, do not begin to make as much money out of their cows as they should. There is a good profit in milk. The farmer must know, first of all, what this profit is, and second, how to get the profit out of the milk. The man, who wants to have his cows pay a good profit, and pay this profit all the year round, cannot study the problem too carefully. One of the most helpful books we have ever seen on the subject of profitable dairying, has just been received from the Vermont Farm Machinery Co., of Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A. In condensed form, it gives facts and figures that will prove wonderfully interesting to those who are ambitious to find the right way of running a dairy farm. In sending us this book, the Vermont Farm Machinery Co. mentioned the fact that they would send free copies to those of our readers who were interested in the subject. In order to insure prompt receipt, those who write the Vermont Farm Machinery Company might mention this paper.

A Farm Economy.

The use of a "food tonic" as a preventive of indigestion and consequent check on growth and development, is becoming a settled practice among owners and feeders of live stock. It is a well-established principle that bitter tonics strengthen digestion, that iron builds rich blood in abundance and nitrates remove from the system the clogging poisons that are not less deadly because their action is slow. It sometimes happens in feeding cattle or hogs that the gain of months is almost completely lost by a mistaken idea of economy which prevented a slight outlay for the "food tonic." This is a sample of the same old policy which "saves at the spigot to waste at the bung." Continuous and rapid growth or fattening is impossible without daily doses of this beneficial tonic preparation. Keep that in mind and remember that back of the idea is the indorsement of such men as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun, noted the country over as experts in all that relates to veterinary medical practice.

It has been found that all farm animals are equally benefitted by the use of the "food tonic." Horses are in better condition for work or driving and where the object is to sell they invariably show to better advantage. To hasten a bunch of hogs when high prices are in prospect, there is nothing better, and the actual profit derived from its use may be well illustrated by a simple computation. Suppose a bunch of four 125 lb. hogs be taken as

an experiment and that a maximum dose of two tablespoonfuls be given twice a day. Now, the actual weight of tonic eaten by the four hogs would be 1-6 of a pound and would cost 5-6 of one cent or a fraction over 6 cents per month, per hog. Then, if the fact be taken into consideration that a thrifty hog may increase a hundred-weight in a few weeks, we see at once that the "food tonic" would soon pay for itself and a large margin of profit be realized. This is the theory and practice of the "tonic idea" and there is abundant evidence to sustain it. Men who are using the "food tonic" regularly, find that it pays for itself over and over again and that there is no small investment made that gives so handsome a return.

The larger business of cattle raising and feeding is also equally broadened and extended by this commonly practiced principle of giving a digestive tonic. By its use a bunch of steers is carried safely through the months when heavy feeding is the rule, and brought to a satisfactory market condition without a moment's check in the process of development. Sheep and lambs benefit as much from a consistent use of "food tonic" as other stock, tests by a state experiment station proving in one instance a profit of 235 per cent. over the cost, from which it would seem that no farm economy is more practical or profitable than the "food tonic" idea.—Advertisement.

Binder Twine Investigation.

The Dominion Government deserves the earnest congratulations of every Canadian citizen because of the earnestness with which it enacts and enforces laws for their protection. The Government intends that each citizen shall secure at all times full weight, full measure and full quality in his purchase. This brings to mind that some infractions of the laws were prosecuted in connection with the selling of short binder twine to our farmer citizens during the last harvest. There were some convictions and some heavy fines imposed and collected. While certain Canadian and American twine manufacturers suffered conviction under this law, we understand that the twine of the International Harvester Company, whose advertisement appears in this issue, has always met the Government requirements in all respects. Their advertisement points out some very interesting facts on the subject of binder twine and offers the Canadian farmer a guarantee which should be gratifying to say the least. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

The Dominion Fair at Calgary.

E. L. Richardson, manager of the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition Co., Limited, writes us:—

The Dominion Fair, to be held in Calgary next year, will be an unqualified success. Anyone who has followed Dominion fair events since the application of the exhibition directors was granted by the Dominion Government, is assured that Calgary is going to make good. In advising the exhibition delegates to Ottawa that their application had been favorably decided upon, the Honorable Minister of Agriculture stated that he had confidence in the exhibition authorities to run a fair that would be a credit to Canada, or the request would not have been considered. He was aware that no stone would remain unturned to justify his opinion, and from that day up to the present it would appear that every possible force had combined towards the success of the fair.

First came congratulations from all parts of the Dominion, and particularly from Alberta points, with assurances of co-operation and support. Next the shareholders of the exhibition company elected a strong board of directors; then the president and manager interviewed the members of the Alberta Cabinet for their co-operation in the way of a grant. They could not have been better received, and their application was granted unanimously; in fact, with enthusiasm, and the assurance that each member would do all in his power to assist in any way. The next step up the ladder was when the manager was sent to Edmonton to endeavor to make satisfactory arrangements with the Edmonton fair regarding dates, with the result that the directors unanimously gave way to the Dominion fair and decided to hold their exhibition a week earlier than usual. Last night (Nov. 15), at the request of the president and manager of the Dominion fair, the members of the City Council met them for an informal talk over exhibition matters. After going into various details, the members were of one mind in their decision to join hands with the exhibition directors. All this spells "Success," one that every citizen will feel proud of when taking his friends from a distance to visit the Dominion Exhibition.

The special object of the meeting referred to was for the purpose of deciding what amount of money the exhibition company would be able to put into permanent buildings that would become the property of the city as soon as built, and what amount it would be necessary for the city to add to that amount in order to secure the required accommodation. It was explained that the Dominion Government grant of

\$50,000 is given on the condition that it must be used for the following expenses: Special and extraordinary prizes, securing and maintaining educational exhibits, equalizing freight rates for exhibits from various parts of the Dominion, advertising outside of the province, some increase in cost of management. The estimated expenditure for each department of the exhibition was carefully gone into, and it was clearly shown that the amount of the exhibition company's contribution for buildings would be \$20,000, \$15,000 of which would be put into permanent buildings and up to \$5,000 expended to provide accommodation for visitors. After going into the cost of building five additional stock stables, an administration building, poultry building, main entrance, 70 ft. addition to the grand stand, judging ring and stand, agricultural and industrial building, proper lavatories, a sheep and swine building and the grading of the grounds and track, as well as the planting of trees and providing some main sidewalks, a total expenditure of \$50,000 would be necessary, and it was decided to submit a by-law to the citizens for the city's share of \$35,000; \$20,000 of this amount will be handed over to the exhibition directors to be actually spent in permanent buildings on the understanding that the company will spend \$15,000 for the same purpose. A special committee of three practical men will be appointed from the city council to act with the exhibition board in connection with the erection of the buildings, and in addition to this committee, the usual two members of the city council will also be on the board.

The balance of the money from the by-law (\$15,000) will be used by the city council for beautifying the grounds, repainting the building, planting trees, levelling grounds where necessary, refunding expense on half mile track, putting down main sidewalks, etc. Of course, the loss on the sale of debentures and expense of the by-law will have to come off this.

The buildings will be started on the 2nd day of January, and will be placed in charge of a thoroughly competent man, who will do the necessary indoor work during the winter, and as soon as spring opens up everything will be ready for quick construction. Union wages will be paid, and the greatest care will be exercised to see that the buildings are well put up and built economically. The object of the city council in placing the responsibility of erecting the buildings upon the directors is to ensure all buildings being completed before the fair dates. This is most important. The exhibition company will probably have to finance the undertaking until the debentures can be disposed of, and if the work was left in the hands of the city until funds would be forthcoming from the sale of the debentures, the chances are that the buildings would not be completed in time.

The by-law will be brought in at the next council meeting and will be put to a vote of the citizens before the end of the year, and it will no doubt be passed by a very large majority.

Furs to sell—Willett & Kilty, Owatonna, Minnesota, are sending out to all who request it, a copy of their 1907-8 price-list for furs. It would be a good thing to have.

"Comfort Felt" is a new warm material, serving the purpose of plaster in houses. It is cheap and easily applied, and F. J. C. Cox & Co., Winnipeg, who sell it in Western Canada, would be glad to send you samples and particulars on receipt of your own and dealer's name.

Readers of this paper who are interested in raising poultry for profit should write to the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, Box 127, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 127, Indianapolis, Ind., for the "Prize Circular" and valuable book on Incubators and Poultry Profits, both of which are free, post paid.

A few rolls of Paroid Roofing will make a snug, warm shelter out of almost any kind of a building. Not only is it used for roofs, but the sides as well. Some good ideas and suggestions along these lines are found in a little book entitled "Practical Farm Buildings" which gives valuable advice to anyone planning to build or repair. The publishers, F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., will be pleased to send a copy to anyone interested in these subjects upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps to pay postage.

A TEAM OF HORSES THE ONLY HELP REQUIRED
to bore or drill wells with the
POWERS
Well Boring and Drilling Machine

You can run it alone, because the tools operate through center of platform, and the machine rotates its own drill. Easily moved over rough and hilly roads, and on arrival on the spot instantly ready for use—no setting up or staking down. Bore 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills as fast as any of them. Big money earned. Easy terms. Write for catalog. Lisle Mfg. Co., Box 22, Clarinda, Ia.

Regain Your Eyesight

A Remarkably Successful Home Treatment That Seldom Fails.

Costs Less Than a Single Fee of a First-Class Specialist.

Cold, printed words cannot describe the wonderful merits of the "Actina" treatment for all forms of eye troubles. You must see it, examine it, and use it for a time before you can form a just opinion of its true value.

We can supply you with all the evidence the most skeptical person could exact that the "Actina" treatment has and does remove cataracts, granulations and most all other causes of eye disfigurement and impaired eyesight. We can also show you plenty of evidence from former patients that the "Actina" treatment has cured many stubborn eye diseases of ten to fifteen years' standing, even after prominent specialists had pronounced them as being incurable.

Besides all this evidence, we will gladly send you our treatment, with full directions, which you can thoroughly test for two weeks. If, at the end of that time, you do not feel that you have been benefited, or if for any other reason you do not wish to take the treatment longer, send it back and no charge will be made.



The "Actina" treatment is so simple and so logical in construction and application that it at once appeals to the common-sense mind, as well as to the scientific. There's no cutting or drugging—simply apply to the afflicted parts and the scientifically produced vapor currents will relieve the congestion, perfect the circulation, so that nature may cure the disease. Not only will the one "Actina" appliance remove the trouble, but it will strengthen the eyes so that spectacles may be entirely abandoned in many instances. One instrument can be used by the entire family and will last for years.

The germ-destroying and health-producing vapors generated in "Actina" will penetrate the innermost organs of the head; therefore, as a relief for catarrh, hay fever, bronchitis, deafness and all other ailments produced by cold and catarrhal deposits "Actina" has no equal.

Permit us to send you a copy of our 64-page book, which illustrates and describes the cause and relief of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and head. It will interest you and is fully worth the postal card that will bring it. Address Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 104P, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Forget It.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display,
Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.



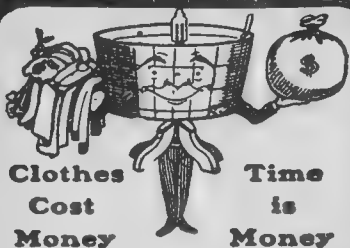
Ryrie "Special" \$15.00

OUR SPECIAL Ladies Watch at \$15.00 is a very accurate time piece, and contains a fine Ryrie Bros. 15 Jewelled movement, carrying our fullest guarantee.

THE CASE is a 14k gold filled, guaranteed for 25 years.

THIS WATCH can be supplied in a man's size, open faced, screw front and back, at the same price.

RYRIE BROS.,
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The New Century Washer saves both—nothing easier or more effective—nothing half so quick. You sit to operate it, and a tubful of clothes may be thoroughly cleaned in five minutes. You cannot make a more profitable investment—the profits direct and incidental cannot be estimated. Local dealers sell it at \$8.50. Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot show you the machine write us for booklet.
THE DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

When Writing Advertisers Kindly
Mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Eleventh Hour Christmas Gifts.

By M. T.

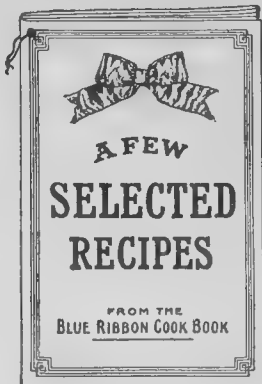
The West, being a particularly busy corner of the universe, whether we will or no, Christmas, with its ever recurrent problem of seasonable gifts, gains all too swiftly on the daily round of our prairie life. Yet there are many that we would remember could we, at this late hour, make some small thing which would be inexpensive and yet thoroughly acceptable and useful. Any of the following articles can be made in a day, some in but a few hours.

There is no novelty in a writing board, yet it is ever hailed with joy and treasured with increasing affection when given to those who use the pen to any extent. Many of us would, I am sure, oftener have a little chat with our absent friends, were it not for the formality engendered by a hunt for pens, ink and paper, with a stiff and proper seat at a table. The writing board breaks no spell; at the stove, in the bedroom, or out of doors it is ever ready and convenient. It may be made any size, but a board of half-inch wood, two feet long and eighteen inches wide, is about right. The covering depends altogether on taste and means. Brown linen is good; American leather in tan is useful; a fancy tapestry or brocade square, such as is used for cushions, very dainty. The board having been well covered and fastened with tacks, proceed to mark off a good sized space for a blotting pad, making corners of the materials and nailing them with small brass-headed upholstery nails. To the left hand nail on a pocket for notepaper and to the right make one for envelopes. Above the latter, in the right hand corner, place a travelling ink bottle, if possible the color of the board. Take out the glass receptacle, and screw through the leather case firmly onto the board, replacing the ink bottle. Pink out some graduated rounds of felt to match and nail through with a brass nail, for a pen wiper. Place this in the middle, along the top in a line with the ink bottle. Get some plain garter elastic to match also and nail in three or four little loops in the left hand corner. These are to hold down pen, pencils, penknife, sealing-wax or any other small article. A board made thus, well fitted, with accessories to harmonize with the covering, is not a cheap present, but a thoroughly good one.

Another very useful board is one used for dressmaking in France and Italy. This, also, can be made any size, but is handiest about a yard long and two feet wide. It should be made as tightly as possible and a semi-circle cut out of the wood in the centre of the length that the board may fit into the waists while resting on the knees. The comfort of being able to sit in a low chair to do quite large pieces of tacking, cutting and fitting cannot be described. As a covering is apt to get in the way of the needle, these boards are usually varnished, stained, painted or ornamented with poker work. A nice addition is a double pocket to hook onto the ends of the board at the right, the large inner pocket to hold the skirt's bodice, etc., in course of construction, and a small outer one featherstitched into small divisions to hold scissors, pins, etc.

Another little article for those who are handy with a hammer and nails is a small medicine cabinet or bookcase for a few favorite books to hang in the bedroom. It is quickly and easily made from a small store box of any size to suit the taste of the giver. Six inches deep, one foot wide and eighteen inches high is a practical size. Make either one or two shelves, then line or paper inside. Cover the outside with any of the materials suggested for the writing board, hinging the lid on for a door and providing a hook and catch for fastening. One of the prettiest is covered with brown linen, that is a coarse Holland. The little door is bordered with two rows of tiny brass-headed nails and a herring bone pattern is

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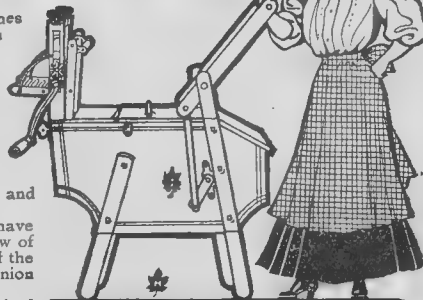
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The New Superior is made in four sizes—fitted with or without Bagger for farm or elevator work and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by all leading agents. Write for further particulars and prices.

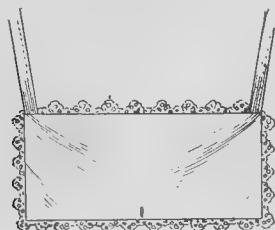
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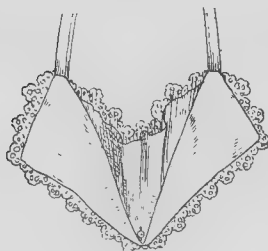
carried from one row to the other with a mercerized embroidery cotton in a dull blue. The nails should be tacked in only half way till the thread is caught and carried across to the opposite row, when they should be hammered in the full length. An initial or monogram in the centre, carried out in the same style, is a great improvement.

Veil, tie, or ribbon receptacles are nothing very novel, but always dainty and useful. Their object is to keep the articles flat, and uncrushed, and the best pattern for this is to take two pieces of cardboard, twelve inches by six, covering them on the outside with some fancy silk or linen fabric and lining the inside with some plain harmonizing or contrasting silk or satin. Although the boards are detached, the covering and lining should be all in one piece. Sew three strips of ribbon or colored elastic across each of the sides to hold the ties, etc., in place, and on the outside fasten two bands of ribbon top and bottom to tie the boards together when closed.

Aprons are everyday affairs, yet in a way hard to have in a pattern both pretty and easily laundered. The two patterns that follow are both original and are neat and pretty for every day. Both have bibs and wide skirts. No. 1 was first made in white muslin and is still at its best in that



Bib drawn out
Flatwise.



Bib as worn with
Apron.

Figure 1.

material, spotted preferred. Make a good wide skirt and sew onto a band. Take a piece of muslin 18 inches by 8 when hemmed, edge with lace or embroidery. Take the strip lengthwise, find the middle and at the extreme bottom, in the hem, make a small rutton hole. Find the centre of the apron band and sew thereon a button, to which fasten the bib. Across the upper corners of the muslin sew the straps, which cross over the back. Now the mere pulling of the straps will fashion the piece, which is securely fastened to the apron, into a very pretty front with revers. A trial with a piece of paper will show the idea in a minute.

No 2 is an ordinary print apron, pretty in red and white; 2½ yards is needed. Take half of this for the

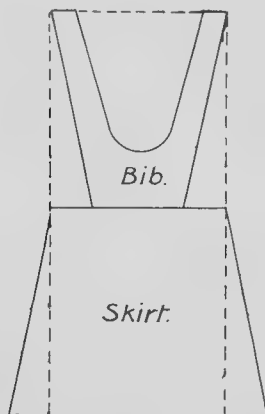


Figure 2.

skirt. From the remaining half cut two gores about 6 inches wide, which sew to the skirts for width. This will

leave the narrowest end of the remaining piece the right width for a gathered bib at the waist band. Take the measure from waist to collar band, double the material, measure depth of bib required and cut onto a V the entire length, which will give material for the belt and will leave straps long enough to cross over at the back. This pattern makes a very neat high-fitting and useful apron, and wastes not one inch of material.

It is rather difficult to find table or washstand mats that will wash. American leather can be purchased in many places in all shades, including pale pink and blue. Certainly it can be found in green and one or two shades of tan. The mats are very simply fashioned by cutting the size required into a scalloped edge finished off with closely set white porcelain buttons of the cheapest make. These should be sewn on in a bright contrasting color, such as pink on green, or blue on tan, and the mats so made are most neat and useful besides being easily sponged and kept clean, no matter what dirty lamps or dishes are set on them, a very important consideration in a busy household.

A slipper or mitt pocket made after this fashion and nailed on the wall beside the stove will stand plenty of hard wear and damp.

Bags will ever be favorites, and there are a hundred and one different varieties of the same family. For an old or elderly lady there is nothing so nice as a black satin bag with ribbon strings to draw, wherein may be placed handkerchief, knitting, glasses, all in readiness during a friendly call or chat. The ribbon should end in a pretty bow, wherein should be fastened a strong black safety pin or jet brooch, which fastens the chatelaine bag to the waist. Although many prefer a black lining, a lighter color is preferable, enabling old eyes to see the contents of the bag more clearly.

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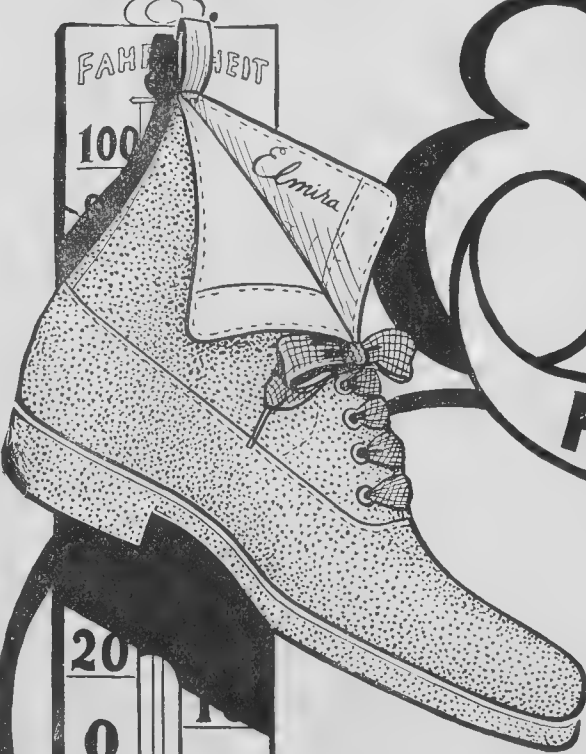


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All for love;
Kings have righted grievous wrongs
All for love;
Poets have sung deathless songs
All for love;
Men are sitting in the dumps,
Or, with throats containing lumps,
Acting like a lot of chumps,
All for love.

—S. E. Kiser.

By a Homely Fireside.

"Comp'ny!" muttered Martin Logan, glancing at the ruddy light that streamed from the windows of his seldom-used parlor.

He let down the slip-panels, and stooping against the boisterous wind (it was a dark, tempestuous night), rode slowly along the narrow, muddy lane that led to the stables. Leaving his tired horse there, with strict injunctions about food and bedding down to a sulky-looking hand, he turned to the house, left raincoat and leggings in a lean-to, shook off some raindrops from his shaggy, red beard, settled his much-worn serge coat over his burly shoulders, and ran his brown fingers through the coarse hair which stood out like bristles on his bullet-shaped head.

"Comp'ny!" he muttered again, as he noted that the dining-room table was set for three. A slow smile creased his weather-beaten, deeply-tanned face into sardonic good humor. "Annie wouldn't have had 'em unless obliged to, that's sure, certain. If it's the parson, I'd better put on me Sunday coat."

Noiselessly as a cat he crept along the passage and peeped cautiously into the parlor. A bright fire illumined the dingy little room; two large horse-hair chairs were drawn close to the blaze. In the one that faced the door a thin, sallow, worn-looking woman, with faded light hair, leaned back against a pillow in uneasy, twitching slumber. Martin's bearded lips buttonholed with surprise, then standing on tiptoe he vainly tried to identify the figure in the second chair.

"It's not the parson anyway; him's not wearin' skirts out o' the pulpit," he thought, glancing at the black silk that billowed over one chair arm, and the patchwork hearthrug. Then his puzzled gaze settled on his wife's face again; she stirred uneasily, and soon opened deep-set, light gray eyes. "I have been dreaming, Esther; dreaming my whole life over again. Oh, don't cry!" A sob had sounded from the woman in the chair that faced her. "What is there to cry about? It is all the same to me. There is nothing to live for—nothing to die for."

The accent was good; her voice, although harsh, had a distinct ring of refinement. Fifteen years back, at the age of twenty-six, she had, wearied of life as a governess, married Martin Logan, a thriving grazier. A stubborn pride was the mainspring of her character; she had hoped to raise her husband, a self-made, capable, but utterly uneducated man. She despised a woman's art of coaxing, and although recognizing that Martin would probably give in to her wishes should she flatter and cajole him, she was too proud to stoop to any but direct methods. He was determined to—as he termed it—"make his pile." His delight was to sit before his fireproof iron safe—the costliest thing in his poor house—and gloat over his share of scrip, his government bonds, mort-

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The Peerless is the incubator that hatches with clean air,—the incubator that has real ventilation.

Now the quality of air an incubator-chicken gets before it's hatched is far more important than the quantity of food it gets after it hatches.

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Carbon-dioxide is a deadly gas every egg gives off as it hatches.

Open the ordinary incubator's door and sniff,—that sulfurous, musty, choking smell is carbon-dioxide; and it is poison to animal life.

There is no smell in a Peerless—the poison is continually flushed out of the Peerless hatching chamber by the Peerless natural, unfailing ventilation.

Remember that for almost 500 hours the chick breathes what air seeps through the porous shell. If that air is poison loaded, as it is in badly-ventilated ordinary incubators; that chick is stunted, its vitality impaired, its vigor weakened.

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Remember, too, that this is only one of fifteen plain reasons why the Peerless incubator not only hatches every chick that can be hatched, but gives those chicks the right start.

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If you do that right now, I will tell you, also, how you can make the Peerless earn its whole cost long before you pay one cent for it.

Whether you have ever thought about raising poultry or not, —whether you know all about incubators or you don't, I will show

you why it will pay you,—pay you, personally, —to know what the Peerless is and what it could do for you if you wanted it to.

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In this Free Book I show you how to start in the poultry business without spending a cent for the important part of your outfit.

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I will show you why that beats all the free trial offers you ever heard, and why my way is the only sensible way for you to start raising poultry for profit.

12

gages and banking account; to turn over his ledger. During the first year of his married life he had put aside his wife's requests for improvements in their house with "Wait until I have made another thousand, and you shall build a new house, and have everything you want." To hasten this longed-for time, Annie had been as saving and careful as her husband. When she discovered that, although their savings increased steadily, the promised expenditure seemed farther off than ever, she locked herself into an icy reserve and apparently was satisfied with their monotonous, almost miserly life. Even her sister, the wife of a prosperous winemaker, believed that Annie was, if possible, the greater miser of the two. She deplored this in public, but told herself privately that the hoarded wealth must some day come to her children, for the Logans were childless and had no friends. Perhaps Logan read her thoughts, for he disliked her heartily. "Only Esther," he muttered as he heard her sob, "but whatever's Annie talking about, an' is she ill?"

He pushed open the door and greeted them curtly, then asked:

"What's wrong, Annie. Cold worse?" Mrs. Logan looked at his rough hair and untidy clothes with veiled dislike. Stooping forward, she whispered to her sister:

"Go to the dining-room, please, Esther, while I break the news."

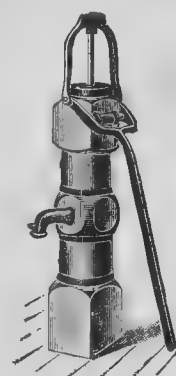
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The stout, red-eyed, flustered looking woman rustled out and shut the door behind her.

"Break what news, Annie?"

She hesitated and he dragged a bottle from his pocket.

"I got you some cough mixture, Annie—the stuff you wanted was five shillings and sixpence—this cost two shillings; it's just as big a bottle, and will do you just as much good as the other, no doubt."

She averted her head, then asked abruptly:

"Did the heifers sell well?"

"Top prices."

"And who hand-fed them?" Her voice vibrated with passion. "Who toils and slaves from morning to night for you, and you grudge her a few shillings for medicine?"

She snatched the bottle from him and tossed it into the fire.

"Annie!" Woman! What's come over you?" blustered Logan.

She trembled violently, hectic spots burned in her sunken cheeks.

"Look at my dress, my best, turned and cleaned and altered year after year." She held up a fold of her shabby luster skirt.

"Look at this hideous, hateful room. You have never given me a present, never. You add up every little bill, and question me about it as if I were a thief. When I have to ask you for money you lift your eyebrows and sigh as if you were losing your last penny. I grudge giving even my own sister a cup of tea because it brings nearer the horrible having to ask you for money. What pleasure have I had in life? Look at Esther—she does no work; she reads novels, drives about in her pretty phaeton, buys anything she fancies, and her husband remembers her birthday, Christmas day, their wedding day. He—"

"His pile isn't half as big as mine," interrupted Logan, triumphantly.

"More shame to you," she flashed. "For whom are you saving—for Esther's children?"

"Faith, no!" he exclaimed, vigorously; then drawing his beard contemplatively through his horny hands he said, half apologetically, "But, Annie, I never guessed you were set on that sort o' thing. You've never asked—asked real hard for anything. You're that sensible and standoff-like. I'd scarcely like to have brought you things if I'd thought of it—which I didn't." She turned her head impatiently, her voice rang hard and bitter.

"No. You think of nothing but money, money, money! I would not, could not ask for your remembrance. I am not asking now. A gift, or affection, must be spontaneous to be valued by me. I would not lift my little finger in the dark, could that win all I want from you."

He leaned back against the mantelpiece and smiled indulgently down at her.

"I'm not quite understanding, but I knew something had come over you before you opened your mouth. I'm glad you're speakin' up. I promise you that in three months' time I'll build a house for you that will take the shine—"

He paused, as a fit of coughing convulsed his wife's slight frame. Pressing her hands to her breast, she sank back exhausted, while Logan looked at her with dawning misgivings. He was a thoroughly healthy animal, and, like many of his kin, looked down on sickness as half affectation. Annie had been, though never robust, a wiry, healthy woman. She had coughed much of late, and sometimes spoken of having a "cold," but had not, as far as he knew, considered it anything serious. Her gray eyes opened suddenly and met his with unveiled malignity. "In three months' time I shall be dead."

She flung the words at him, and watched their effect with brutal curiosity. His lips moved, but no sound came through.

"I was coughing when Esther came. It frightened her. She is not made of iron. She sent for Dr. Thomas. He examined me. My lungs are diseased badly. I can not possibly live for many weeks. He told Esther. I

heard her crying. I made her tell me."

The laboring voice stopped. Logan looked into the hard, gray eyes vacantly, stupidly, his heavy hands hanging slack at his side. Strength seemed to ebb from his numb limbs, he flung himself down, and buried his face in his wife's lap, crying:

"Annie! Annie! This is not true what you're tellin' me."

"Quite true. Quite true."

Her face softened as he broke into the agonized sobbing of a strong man. She rested her work-coarsened hands on his head, saying half incredulously:

"Do you care so much, Martin?"

"Care? When you're all I've got in the world." The words were half incoherent, but a faint maidenly flush rose to her thin cheeks. She whispered softly:

"You make it hard for me to go on."

He shuddered, reached for her hands and rested his bearded cheek on them, then put his strong arms around her, and held her close.

A log rolled into the fender unheeded, and the room grew darker. Wild wind and driving rain pelted the casement. A cheap, noisy clock hammered out the death-knell of a fleeting hour. Logan and his wife were silent, listening, as—

"The leaves of memory seemed to make A mournful rustling in the dark."

"It is a long, long time since you have shown any sign of caring for me," Annie said at last, then:

"Perhaps it was my fault. I let myself get bitter and hard. I could not easily draw you the way I wanted



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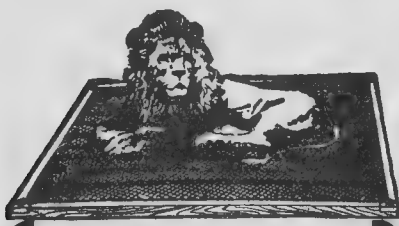
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FOR HEADACHE,
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FOR BILIOUSNESS,
FOR TORPID LIVER,
FOR CONSTIPATION,
FOR SALLOW SKIN,
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
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For solid comfort—for luxurious sleep—you will find no other bed so lastingly satisfactory. The patent interlacing steel wires preserve the spring and greatly strengthen the bed.

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GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE
MFG. CO., Limited,

Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

to go, so I went ahead of you on your own way. My poor starved heart was eaten up with pride. Your tears have washed that all away. Martin, you must do good with the money after I am gone. Martin! Martin! Speak to me! I'm getting frightened."

"I hear a voice saying, 'Thou fool! This night—'"

She was clutching at his shoulders, her voice rising high and shrill.

"Hush, dear! Hush! You will be all right."

The face he raised to hers had grown gray and old. A glimmer of hope lightened his bewildered, despairing mind, as he comforted her. Standing erect, he shouted, "Esther."

As the door opened he asked swiftly:

"Who is the best man in Victoria—in Australia, for lung disease?"

She mentioned one name of good reputation and asked, "Will you take Annie to him?"

"No, bring him to Annie."

"Martin! It will cost—"

"Oh, never mind the cost!" he interrupted with rude impatience. Then turning to his wife he put his arms around her, his voice and face beautified by tenderness.

"Dr. Thomas is a thunderin' gloomy, ignorant old ass, Annie! Just for a minute what you told me bowled me clean off me legs, but, me darlin', what he says is of no more account than a rooster crowin' in the night! I won't let you go, Annie. You make up your mind to that. If this Melbourne doctor doesn't come to see you by the mornin' train, I'll go down and drag him up by force."

He turned to Esther.

"What's his address? I'll wire at once."

He left the room like a whirlwind—the astonished women heard him shouting for boots and horse, and soon a rapid sledge of hoofs in the muddy lane told them that he had started on his quest.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Esther. "I doubt if even Jim would send to Melbourne for a doctor for me—and he has had no tea!"

Annie smiled proudly.

"Martin adores me, although he does not always show it."

* * *

"A bad case, but by no means hopeless," pronounced the chest specialist, a man of plump figure, twinkling eyes and close-set lips. "Nourishing food, no worry, plenty of fresh air, and all the sunshine possible may pull her through."

That happened five years ago. Annie is becoming what her husband terms "quite tubby, an' strong as a horse," but he never relaxes his anxious tenderness. A new life opened out for each of them when, as Annie says, "they found each other." She takes a wholesome pride and pleasure in the pretty home which sprung up with almost magical quickness on a sunny hillside overlooking a far-reaching spread of rich pasture land. To the sick and sorrowful of the district she and Martin are generous, patient friends. Hand in hand they walk together the paths of old age, their path lit by a sunshine, the gleams of which bridge the dark river towards which we all tread, and light up, if dimly, the unknown, further shore.—Australasian.

Slow and long cooking will make tough meat tender.

It very often worries and bewilders the home nurses, who actually are the mothers, how to dust and clean a room occupied by a sick person, as the dust from sweeping is very annoying to the patient, and so is the untidy room, if the patient is not too ill to notice. A capable nurse recently used the following remedy which proved very effectual. Put a small portion of ammonia in a pail of warm water, and with a mop wrung dry as possible, go all over the carpet, thus collecting the dust and much of the loose dirt. Then a broom will take what is too large for the mop, and not raise any of the objectionable dust. With a dust cloth well sprinkled, go over the furniture, and the room will be fairly cleaned.



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The Singer Sewing Machine means all the difference between needle-and-thread drudgery and the most fascinating employment any home-loving woman can engage in.

Between the peerless Singer and the best of the department-store machines there is no more real resemblance than between fine linen and burlap.

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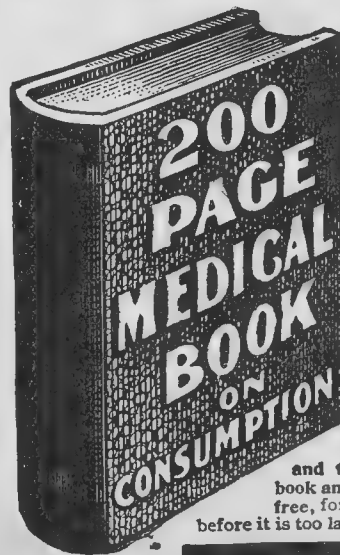


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Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 355 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT WORLD'S FAIR

A Prayer.

Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor twining from the goal,
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart that pays its toll
To youth and age and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down.
Though rough or smooth, the journey will be joy,
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
I shall grow old but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Care of a Piano.

The piano is as sensitive to cold and heat as an invalid, so it must not be put too near a fire, or the wood is drawn by the heat. Never leave it near an open window if it is raining, or in a damp room, as this will rust the wires and moulder the inside. Such an instrument should not be put close to a wall, or the sound will be deadened, and it should be kept closed when not in use. The keys should be dusted daily with an old silk handkerchief, but they should never be washed when they are soiled, or the ivory will be discoloured. If they become yellow from neglect, rub them with lemon-juice and a little whiting, and when it is dry brush it off, but do not let the dust fall between the keys. Never put too many ornaments on a piano top, or the tone will be spoiled and the instrument be put out of proper harmony. Finally, remember that in a room overcrowded with furniture and draperies a piano can never be heard to the best advantage.

A Shampoo.

A very nice shampoo for the hair, says a writer on the care of the hair, is made by taking one and one-fourth ounces of green soap, two and one-half ounces of potassium carbonate, three ounces of alcohol, and twenty-five ounces of water. A bar of soap should never be rubbed directly on the hair. Tiny particles of the soap will adhere and no matter how thorough the rinsing will be it will not remove them entirely. While oily hair is not as pretty as fluffy hair, it is usually a healthier growth than that which is extremely dry. When the hair splits at the ends it shows that the oily nutriment does not extend the entire length of the hair shaft. In such a case the beauty suppliant should give the hair a good brushing every night.

Dangerous Cellars.

Much of the illness which visits our homes can be directly traceable to neglect in the airing and cleaning of the cellars. Not only should every cellar receive two thorough cleanings every year, as well as occasional sweepings and dustings, but it should be watched with the greatest care throughout the entire year, and no mold or damp be allowed to form. It goes without saying that no neat housekeeper will permit vegetables to decay if she knows it, yet occasionally one will roll away into some dark corner and fill the air of the entire house with its unwholesome typhoid-breeding germs.

"Why, Willie, what are you crying about?" "Cause I don't get no Saturday holiday like the other children does. Boo-hoo!" "But why don't you get out of school on Saturday?" "Cause I ain't old enough to go to school yet. Boo-hoo-hoo!"

Self-Respect Forbade.

Abraham Lincoln's love of truth was a distinguishing characteristic, and so great was his reputation as a lawyer that his clients were sure that they would win their cases if they employed him. Yet they knew that if their cases were not fair it would be useless to consult him.

A lawyer who studied in Mr. Lincoln's office tells a story illustrative of his love of justice. After listening one day for some time to a client's statement of his case, Lincoln, who had been staring at the ceiling, suddenly swung around in his chair and said:

"Well, you have a pretty good case in technical law, but a pretty bad one in equity and justice. You'll have to get some other fellow to win this case for you. I couldn't do it. All the time, while taking to that jury, I'd be thinking: 'Lincoln, you're a liar,' and I believe I should forget myself, and say it out loud."

Sincerity is the foundation of all honest work.

The old idea of education was to fit a man to live without working; the modern idea, to prepare him to accomplish so much more.

Bachelor (who has forgotten whether the baby is a boy or girl): "Well, well, but he's a fine little fellow, isn't she? How old is it now? Do her teeth bother him much? I hope he gets through its second summer without getting sick. She looks like you, doesn't he? Everyone says it does."

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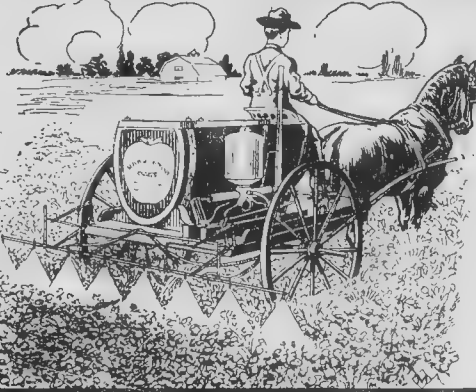
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This washer will wash a tubful of clothes in 6 minutes—the finest laces or the heaviest overalls—without the slightest damage or wear and tear on the articles washed.

We will send it to you on request for **One Month Absolutely Free**—you don't pay a cent until the end of the month—when you can either buy the washer or if it does not do all we claim return it. Is not that a fair offer? Write us personally for particulars.

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Will pay for itself the first season in removing wild mustard from your fields.

Automatic in action throughout; everything under control of driver without stopping.

Machine automatically stops at 125 lbs. pressure, starting again at 100 lbs.

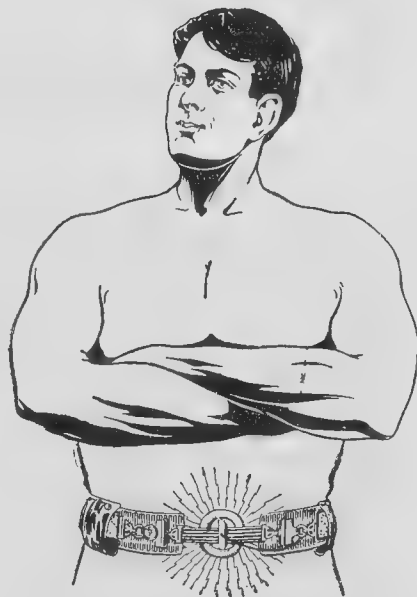
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The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt gives New Strength and Vigor to Men and I Ask no Pay Until Cured



The highest mental and moral development, the greatest possible success in life, either financially or otherwise, can best be attained when the organs of the body are in a normal state of health—when the ambitions and efforts are backed by rugged, manly vigor.

The man who is weak, who lacks nerve force and energy, is certainly handicapped to a greater or less degree in every undertaking where a clear brain and an abundant reserve fund of nervous energy and vitality are essential—and these qualities are required at the present day more than ever before.

I have devoted my entire life to the minute study of the causes and effects of nervous debility, and those weaknesses of men which sap the vital energy. In nearly every case the trouble can be traced to some tax on the nervous system in former years, such as overwork, hard study, dissipation, indiscretions, etc., for all these things lower the vital forces and rob the constitution, and what is still more unfortunate, they generally do so at that period of life when youth is merging into manhood, when Nature should be most assisted in her work of perfect development.

DON'T USE DRUGS

It is in correcting the consequences of these unfortunate mistakes that the properly applied current of Galvanic Electricity gives the best obtainable results, because science tells us that electricity and nerve force are one and the same thing. I apply it through the famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Suspensory Attachment. It is worn about the body at night only, and gives new life and energy to every weakened organ, curing while you sleep.

My plan of selling my appliances should meet with the approval of every fair-minded man. It is not necessary to pay in advance, or even to pay a deposit. You can make arrangements to get a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, on trial, not to be paid for until you are cured, and I only charge the regular list price—in some cases only \$5.00. If you are not satisfied with the results, you can send the Belt back to me, and that ends the transaction. Isn't that a fair offer?

If you are weak and nervous; if you lack confidence and ambition; if you are easily discouraged and depressed, if you are not the man you ought to be, you need Electricity. Your nerves are craving for it just as the growing fields crave sunshine and warmth. In the great and sublime effort nature is making to restore your strength, she needs some aid. Will you assist her? You can if you will.

This book, profusely illustrated, contains valuable advice for men, and outlines the proper course to pursue for the greatest possible development of the physical and mental powers. Write or call for it to-day. It is sent free, sealed, by mail.

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Dineen Building, Entrance 6 Temperance Street.

Office Hours 9 to 6:
Saturdays until 9 p.m.

The Woman Who Worried.

Let me sing you a song of a woman
I knew,
Who always was hurried and hurried;
Don't ask me her name, if it's all the
same,
Just call her "the woman who wor-
ried."

There was ever the battle with rust
and moth,
For moths were slyer than foxes;
And so, poor thing, she spent all the
spring
Putting things into bundles and
boxes.

She worried at morn and she worried
at noon,
And worried when night descended,
For without some hurry and without
some worry
The day hadn't been well ended.

And she'd carry her burden of house-
hold cares
Till sleep put an end to her labors;
And the dog ran away, and he went to
stay,
And the cat went to live at a neigh-
bor's.

And the children stayed out of doors
when they could,
For mother was always hurried,
And noise and dirt were the things that
hurt
The woman who worried and worried.

You Owe it to your Mother.

To treat her with the unvarying
courtesy and deference you accord to
those who are above you in rank or
position.

To study her tastes and habits, her
likes and dislikes, and cater to them
as far as possible in an unobtrusive
way.

Never to intimate by word or deed
that your world and hers are different,
or that you feel in any way superior
to her.

To manifest an interest in whatever
interests or amuses her.

To seek her comfort and pleasure in
all things before your own.

Not to forget that, though she is old
and wrinkled, she still loves pretty
things.

To make her frequent, simple pre-

sents, and to be sure that they are ap-
propriate and tasteful.

To remember that she is still a girl
at heart as far as delicate little atten-
tions are concerned.

To give her your full confidence, and
never to do anything which you think
she would disapprove.

To make her a partaker, so far as
your different ages will permit, in all
your pleasures and recreations.

To lift all the burdens you can from
her shoulders, which have grown stoop-
ed in waiting upon and working for
you.

To bear patiently with her peculiari-
ties or infirmities of temper or disposi-
tion, which may be the result of a life
of care and toil.

To consult her and ask her advice in
regard to whatever you are about to
do, even though you have no doubt as
to what your course should be.

To be on the lookout for every oc-
casion to make whatever return you
can for her years of sacrifice and plan-
ning for your happiness and well-being.

To do your best to keep her youthful
in appearance, as well as in spirit, by
taking pains with her dress and the
little accessories and details of her
toilet.

Not to shock or pain her by making
fun of her religious prejudices, if they
happen to be at variance with yours, or
if they seem narrow to your advanced
views.

To introduce all your young friends
to her, and to enlist her sympathies in
youthful projects, hopes and plans, so
that she may carry her own youth into
old age.

To talk to her about your work, your
studies, your friends, your amusements,
the books you read, the places you visit,
for everything that concerns you is of
interest to her.

If she is no longer able to take her
accustomed part in the household duties,
not to let her feel that she is super-
annuated, or has lost any of her im-
portance as the central factor in the
family.

To remember that her life is mono-
tonous compared with yours, and to
take her to some suitable place of am-
usement, or for a little trip to the
country, or to the city if your home is
in the country, as frequently as possible.

The girl who endeavors to pay back
what she owes her mother is the one
who will be most sought after by the
people who are worth while, and be
apt to make the most successful life.

A Nice Dish of Apples.

The following is a very inviting
way to serve apples: Select half a
dozen medium sized apples—North-
ern Spies are excellent—pare very
thin, leaving the stem and core.
Steam until thoroughly done, being
very careful not to let them go to
pieces. When cold roll in fine granu-
lated or pulverized sugar until per-
fectly white. Serve with whipped
cream. The fleecy whiteness is the
beauty of them. Care must be taken
to not over-steam the apples, as they
soon fall to pieces.

Children's Definitions.

"Dust—Mud with the juice squeezed
out of it."

"Snoring—Letting off sleep."

"Backbiter—A mosquito."

"Fan—A thing to brush the warm off
with."

"Salt—The stuff that makes potatoes
don't taste good when you don't put
any of it on."

Polish oilcloth with kerosene. Just
a little should be used.

"I guess," said the Yankee who had
been asked to ad-re an echo, "I guess
you don't know thing about echoes
in this country. Why, at my country
place up in the Rocky Mountains it
takes eight hours to hear the echo of
your voice. When I go to bed I put
my head out of the window and shout
'Time to get up!' and the echo wakes
me in the morning."—Tit-Bits.



No More Drudgery Housework Made Easy With The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet

JUST think what a saving in time and labor you
can make with a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet—the
number of steps you save in a day—the ease with
which you can prepare a meal! With the Chatham
every ingredient and every cooking utensil you need in
the preparation of a meal is right within reach of your
hand and there is no constant running back and forth from
kitchen to pantry for first one article and then another.

The Chatham Kitchen Cabinet enables you to get a meal—stir up a cake
—or mix a batch of bread in just half the time—with half the labor that it
takes you in the old way—running back to the pantry every minute or two for
first, the salt—then the spice—next the flavoring—and so on. Now you can
get this wonderful work-saver at a very reasonable price on my

Liberal Time Payment Plan

So if it isn't convenient for you to pay all cash, you can pay for the Cabinet on such
easy terms that you'll never miss the money—while all the time you can be enjoying its
benefits. And my Kitchen Cabinet is not only useful—but ornamental as well—and any
woman will be proud to own one. It not only simplifies cooking—but it keeps your kitchen
always neat and tidy and does away with all the clutter of cooking and baking.

If you are thinking of replenishing your home furnishings you cannot invest in any-
thing that will give as much genuine help in your housekeeping as the Chatham Kitchen
Cabinet—and once you use it you'll find the regular weekly—monthly—and yearly house-
cleaning is no longer a bugbear. Your kitchen and pantry take the biggest part of your
time—and make the hardest part of your housework—but if you'll use my Cabinet you
can cut out all the kitchen drudgery and use the extra
time for pleasant work or recreation.

Now you should get my **FREE KITCHEN
CABINET CATALOGUE** at once—and you
can get it, postpaid, by writing a postal.
Send for it today without fail. It's a hand-
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A delicious drink and a sustaining
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Just a few examples are here shown from the new edition of
our 86 page

JEWELRY CATALOG

It being a necessity to some, a convenience to all, in their holiday
gift giving. Our Catalog is free for the asking, and contains exact
reproductions with descriptions and prices of Diamonds, Jewelry,
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M60 Fine quadruple plate berry spoon..... \$2.00	M65 Fine quadruple plate cold meat fork..... \$1.40
M61 Pearl handle butter knife..... 1.25	M66 3 piece carving set in case, buckhorn handles with fine steel blades... 4.00
M62 Fine quadruple plate butter knife..... .75	M67 Teaspoons, finest quad- ruple plate, small or large size, 1/2 doz..... 2.00
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The radiating surface of the

WINNIPEG HEATER

is over 5,000 square inches. You can attach it to any
stove or furnace pipe and it takes the place of another
stove, without additional fuel, utilizing heat that otherwise
would have been wasted. It draws the cold air from the
floor and creates perfect circulation. It's just splendid—
try one.

Ask your stove dealer or write direct to

THE 1900 WASHER COMPANY,
Dept. C, 355 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

That Settled It.

"Phat's that ye're at, Pat?" said Mrs. Murphy as she saw O'Hooligan busy with paper and pencil in his little barber shop. "Oim makin' a list?" was Pat's reply. "A list o' what?" "Why a list of the men in the village I can lick," said Pat. "Lemme see it," said Mrs. Murphy as she reached out for the paper. "Why, ye have Murphy's name at the head of the list," she burst out. "I musht hear what Murphy says about that." In a few minutes Murphy came into the shop bareheaded and out of breath. "Oi hear ye're makin' out a list o' the men ye can lick, Pat, an' ye have me on it!" "Oi have," said Pat, stolidly. "Ye have, have ye? Ye blitherin' son-av-a-pun-kin, I cud lick ye wid me little finger, so I cud!" "Ye cud, cud ye?" said Pat. "Yes, I cud, ye son of a cross-eyed shape-thafe; I cud wipe the flure wid ye wid me hands tied behind me back!" "Ye cud, cud ye?" said Pat. "Yis, Oi cud, cud Oi." "Are ye shure?" said Pat. "Or coorse I cud," bawled Murphy, hopping around the store and spitting on his hands. "Well, if ye're shure," said Pat slowly, "Oi'll take yer name off the list."

Didn't Have Time.

A veterinary surgeon one day prepared a powder for a sick horse, and gave it to his young assistant to administer. The assistant asked how it was to be done, and the doctor gave him a large glass tube and told him to put the tube into the horse's mouth and blow the powder down his throat. A short time afterward there was a great commotion, and the doctor rushed out to find his assistant in trouble. "Where is the medicine?" he shouted. "What's the matter?" The assistant coughed several times severely and then sputtered, "The horse blew first."

"Let Your Light so Shine."

On my way to and from my office, I pass three houses of about the same size and general appearance. The first is unoccupied. At evening it is dark and desolate, and I hurry by. The second is occupied, but the family live in the rear of the house, and a dim light shines from the kitchen window. The third warms and cheers me simply to look at the outside; it is so bright with the ruddy glow of light from the large front windows. The darker the night the more it lights up my way. These three houses seem to me like three characters. The first is a noble structure, but there is no light within; it is cold and silent. The Sun of Righteousness never shines through the windows of that soul. You may admire the outside comeliness, but you have no desire to take refuge in that heart, be the storm about you ever so pitiless. Within the second the Christian light burns dimly. It has not the front and foremost place in the heart, but is elbowed into the rear by worldly interests, and you turn to look a second time to assure yourself that the light really burns. The third is a full-rounded Christian character, which sheds its brightness upon every hand, convincing you of the light and warmth within, and invites you with a thousand cheering rays to go yourself to Him who is the Light of the world, that He may lead you into the right path.—G. B. G.

If bureau drawers do not open and close without sticking, try rubbing the troublesome places with a little soap.

During the sugaring season a down-east farmer sent his man "Hi" to find out how the sap buckets had been filling. "Hi" investigated and then submitted this report: "Some is full, some half full and some runnin' over, but average about full."

Keeping at it is the mother of getting it done.

"It has been said," observed Judge Hans Hamilton at the Blackpool County Court, "that so far as motor car drivers are concerned, the world is divided into two parts—the quick and the dead. The quick are those who get out of the way, and the dead are those who don't."



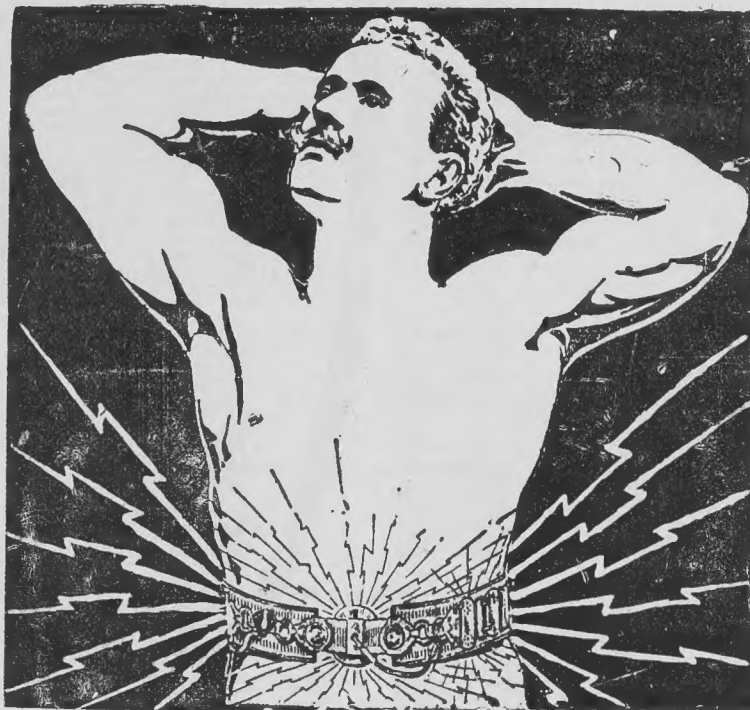
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No duty on raw furs, calf skins or horse hides.

Men! Look Here!

MEN WITH BACK PAINS, RHEUMATISM, NERVE WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, LIVER, KIDNEY OR BLADDER TROUBLES.



My Electric Belt has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous debilitated and pain-worn men and women. You also can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity I offer. Read what the cured say. Electricity, as furnished by my Belt, cures by giving back to the weakened nerves, muscles and organs the vitality they have lost, reducing inflammation, developing the full vigor of health and removing the effects of overwork, exposure to weather and long-continued sickness.

This grand restorer of life carries a strong current direct to the weakened parts and is a positive cure for all weakness in men. It develops and expands all weak organs and checks unnatural drains; no case of failing vigor or debility can resist the powerful Electric Suspensory. I have cured thousands of weak, impotent men, and I can cure you, if you will write me. You are a broken man as a result of living a reckless, fast, life; your errors of youth and dissipation in manhood have drained the vital forces from your body. Before you are forty life will have lost all its pleasure for you unless you stop this drain now. It is a grand method and every man who has ever used it is praising it.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

With suspensory for weak men has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands of weak men in the past year.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is, but the man who has been strong and lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was. I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

Read what P. J. Ryckman, Macleod, Alta., says:

Dear Sir: I got sick and tired of medicines and quit them. That was about the time I wrote to you. Shortly after writing you I met an acquaintance who had one of your Belts. He recommended it to me, and said it would cure me. I read the directions and started in with them and the Belt immediately. Well, since I have quit the drugs and have followed your directions, I have only had one emission, and that was after a hard day's ride. I have kept off horses for nearly six weeks until the last few days, and I feel more like a man than I have for years. I have been expecting my trouble to break loose again, after these few days' hard riding, but since it hasn't, I honestly believe I am all right. I have found out for sure that medicines are a failure, and you can depend on an order from me, if I do not continue to be as well physically as I think I am at present. Believing my present good spirits due to your directions and treatment.

Dr. McLaughlin.

Dear Sir: I am pleased to say that one year and eleven months has passed since I stopped wearing your Belt, and I can say that your Belt has cured me permanently of my different ailments, such as nervousness, heart and kidney troubles, indigestion, sick headaches and other ailments. I have not been troubled with any of them since, nor have felt the effects of them since I stopped wearing the Belt. I always answer all who ask me about the Belt, and there have been several who have written to me. I do this cheerfully, and will continue to do so as long as they send me stamp for reply. Wishing you success in the future, I remain yours for health,

JAMES ED. JONES, Teulon, Manitoba.

Wm. Byers, Nipissing, Ont., says: "Your Belt has worked wonders in my case, and it is well known that your Belt put me on my feet."

Dr. McLaughlin.

Dear Sir: Regarding your Belt, must say that after three or four applications, the pain entirely left me, and I am completely well again. Yours truly,

E. I. JOHNSTON, 546 Manitoba Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

It is the grandest remedy in the world for building up wrecked humanity. It fills the exhausted nerves and organs with the fire of life while you sleep. To you who have been reading my advertisements for months, and who need the help of my appliances, why do you hesitate? Is it not because, tiring of spending money trying to seek relief, through other treatments, you are doubtful whether there is any help for you? Now, to enable you to satisfy yourself whether or not I have the confidence which I tell you I have in my treatment, I make this offer: If you will secure me for the price of my Belt, I will take your case and cure you before you pay me. Is this not fair? This is my offer:

PAY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK.—Dr. McLaughlin's Book is published for free distribution to those interested in the development of vigorous health in men and women. This key of health is a valuable book, full of information, and is worth reading. Remember, it costs you nothing, and if you are suffering any evidence of pain or weakness, write for it to-day. It is profusely illustrated, and describes my method of treatment and appliance. Sent sealed **FREE** upon request.

CALL TO-DAY

**If You Can't Call, Send
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DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

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ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p. m.

Write Plain.

MONUMENTS



Dover's Patent Superior Curling Stones with
Cross handles kept in stock.
Curling Stones sharpened at \$4.00 per pair.
Somerville & Co., Brandon



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

\$12 Women's Fall Suits \$6.50

Tailored to order. Also suits to \$15. Send to-day for free cloth samples and style book.

Southcott Suit Co., London, Ontario.

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Solicitors for Nor'-West Farmer.

SMITH & CAMERON
PATENT ATTORNEYS
ROOM 51
Canada Life Building : : Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS NEW XMAS LINE \$105 Per Month
New Discovery. Success Positive. Outfit Free. We teach you how to succeed free. No failures, big field in your locality. Write to-day and get exclusive territory. It wins. N. Thomas Mfg. Co., 140 D St., Dayton, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK, LOST OR ESTRAY.

Notice, in one issue, not exceeding 20 words of lost or estray stock is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding the above-mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 2 cents per word on all over-plus matter.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away from them.

The list of estray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals stray on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

IMPOUNDED.

Sanford, Man.—Impounded at 4-9-1 East, one bull calf, red and white. If not claimed before, will be sold on the 25th December at 2 o'clock. J. W. Procter, Poundkeeper.

LOST.

Regina, Sask.—Lost from 21-16-20 W 2 one blue black muley cow, aged, square looking head, should calve in June. Peter Horn.

ESTRAY.

Dubuc, Sask.—Strayed to the premises of W. J. Owens, one light grey horse, branded HH on left thigh, weight about 900 lbs. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply on premises of W. J. Owens, Dubuc, Sask. Sec. 10, Tp. 19, R. 4.

STRAYED

Bay Mare, branded BH right hip and on right shoulder; Brown Mare, white strip on face, OL on right shoulder and WC on left shoulder; Bay Gelding, same brands. Suitable reward. W. Bladon, Moose Jaw, Sask.

\$10 a Head Reward.

For any information leading to recovery of one 2-year-old bay gelding, white stripe on forehead, branded D on right thigh; also one 2-year-old chestnut gelding, same brand. Fournier Bros., Pincher Creek, Alta.

Strayed.

From Sec. 14-6-28, black boar, about 400 lbs., and with torn right ear. Last seen north of Melita. Finder please notify undersigned, who will pay any charges for keep. John Treleaven, Reston, Man.

Weather Indications.

When dhe roostahs 'gins a-crowin'
All along fruut dhe night,
An' dhe hogs dhey 'gins a-squelin',
An' dhe cats dhey 'gins to fight;
Dhey's a-gwyne to be some weddah,
Fo' dhe changin' ob dhe moon,
Dhat 'll make you hunt yo' chop-ax
An' dhe wood pile mighty soon.

So you bettah 'gin to study
Bout dhe coat you gwyne to wah,
An' be fixin' fah a snowsto'm,
Dhough dhe weddah may be clear;
'Cause dhe cats an' dogs an' chickens,
Dhey is sho'ly pow'ful wise,
An' dhey beats us niggahs tellin'
Bout dhe weddah by dhe sides.

When yo' co'ns all 'gins to bu't you,
An' yo' ankles 'gins to swell,
An' yo' haid hit gits to achin',
An' you ain't a-feelin' well;
An' yo' baccah all gits sticky,
An' yo' knees dhey 'gins to pain,
An' you feels right down an' po'ly,
Dhen you knows it's gwyne to rain.

So you bettah git yo' hay in,
An' you' foddah in dhe stack,
If you is a-kind o' gruntin'
Wif a mis'ry in yo' back;
'Cause yo' co'ns an' haid an' ankles
An' yo' back, don' nevah fall,
When dhey's comin' fallin' weddah,
Fah to tell a truffel tale.

Dhen dhey ain't no use in grumblin'
'Cause you dunno what to do
'Bout dhe weddah, an' keep growlin'
'At dhe signs ain't comin' true;
'Cause dhe signs 'bout which I tol' you,
Dhey will certain sho' come right,
Speshly dhat one 'bout dhe chickens
Crowin' all fruutut dhe night!

An' you's mighty ap' to notice
All dhe uddahs 'll come true,
When you gits a little oldah,
An' dhe rheumatiz gits you;
And' dhe mis'ry in yo' body
'Gins to bu't when you gits damp
An' yo' feet an' laigs an' singahs
'Gins to draw, an' kind o' cramp.
—Jake H. Harrison, Texas.

All virtue and goodness are workmen upon that invisible temple which every man is. It shall be a temple built in the darkness to reveal light, built in sorrow to produce joy, which shall never die.—Beecher.

—“Metallic”
Ceilings and Walls

The popular finish for farm houses to-day is our “Metallic” Ceiling and Wall Material. The small cost will surprise you.

Send us the sizes of your rooms and let us give you an estimate. The Quality of our goods is excellent and you get Value For Your Money.

Let us send you a few illustrations for your approval.

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How will you improve
the long evenings?

Can you think of a better way than to gather information from a library of good practical books, written by experienced “men who know”? Just notice the list:

Modern Carpentry and Joinery. By Fred. T. Hodgson Price \$1.00
A practical guide for those wishing to learn enough about carpentering to be handy in doing necessary work around a farm. Written in plain, everyday language.

Concretes, Cements, Mortars, Plasters and Stuccos. Price \$1.50
This book, also by Mr. Hodgson, is a reliable manual for the man who is laying cement floors, building walls, or using it for any of its many purposes on the farm.

Modern Blacksmithing, Rational Horseshoeing and Wagon Making. By J. G. Holmstrom. Price \$1.00
The writer is a man of 30 years' experience and gives a mass of information very useful to farmers, liverymen and blacksmiths—in plain language that cannot fail to be understood.

Hodgson's Low Cost American Homes. By F. T. Hodgson Price \$1.00
A book containing plans of 100 buildings, the work of well-known architects all of which have been built from. Very useful to anyone planning a home.

The Practical Gas and Oil Engine Hand-book Price \$1.00
By L. E. Brookes. A compact little book giving just the information required by the one who is trying to master the construction, and the details of running a gasoline engine.

Farm Engines and How to Run Them By Jas. H. Stephenson Price \$1.00
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Photography Self-Taught By T. S. Baldwin. Price 50c
A carefully written book, designed to help the amateur photographer to finish pictures successfully.

A. B. C. Guide to Bee-Keeping By W. B. Webster. Price 50c
A practical manual of the proper care and management of bees, written by a practical man, for those who wish to keep bees.

We can thoroughly recommend all these books as being eminently practical, reliable and useful. Any or all of them sent postpaid on receipt of the price.

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For
Table Use—
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**Windsor
Salt**
is Best. Pure—fine
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Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive good to return within three months.

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Finest Equipment—Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

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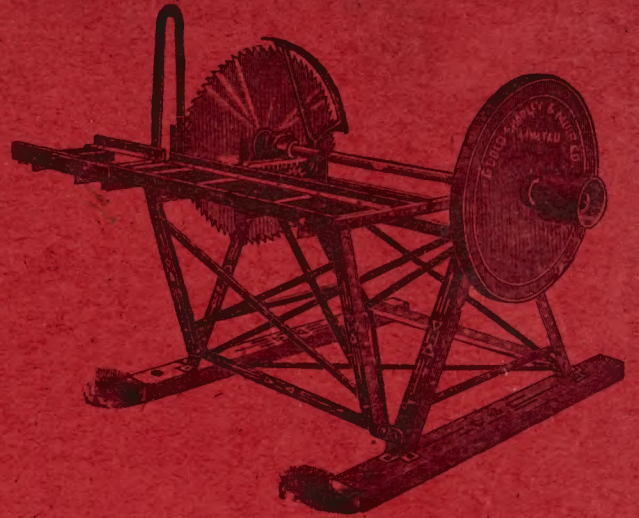
The saw as equipped for cordwood is illustrated herewith. It is also sold equipped for sawing long poles, the balance wheel being attached low down and out of the way. Steel frame, strong and rigid; cast iron guard over blade; patented adjustable dust-proof oil boxes which never heat. Our Steel frame Wood and Pole Saws have distinctive and important points of improvement over other makes. See the Cockshutt Agent before buying.

MAPLE LEAF GRINDERS

DURABLE. RAPID. EFFICIENT.

The production of many years of careful study and experimentation. No other grinder of the same size burr can grind so much as the "Maple Leaf." Regulated by shifting the stationary burr; provided with relief springs and breakable pin. Ball bearing at back end of shaft. The plates are all flexible and run true and even.

See the Cockshutt Agent or write direct for Saws, Grinders, Straw Cutters, Root Pulpers, etc.



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NEW ECLIPSE PLOWS



Just a few more points in the construction of New Eclipse Plows. Notice the frame extension that supports the land wheel axle. It is made of high carbon steel, firmly attached to the frame—land wheel never out of line.

Then see the way the bottoms are put up. Heavy frog running well up the beam, strongly braced and bolted. Built to last.

Between the beams, in front, there is a heavy steel brace, giving strength and rigidity.

Write for further particulars. A prompt answer will come, telling you of THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS.

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There is no question of the economy of a manure spreader—the question is which one?

That is easily answered if you once get the catalogue of the "Great Western Endless Apron Manure Spreader." This machine has more points of real merit than any other. It will be well worth your while to become thoroughly familiar with these points before buying—we will leave it to your judgment—and you will give us your order, we are sure. Write for catalogue to-day.

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Beeman's New "JUMBO" Grain Cleaner



Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat
100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separations, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

This Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all farm seed. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to day for special offer. Agents wanted.

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HERCULES STEEL STUMP PULLER

King among stump machines. Absolutely the only line made of steel, all others cast iron. Hercules is 100% stronger than any other. Catalog Free. Address

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Write to C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1113 Railway Exchange, Chicago. For free copy of new folder, telling all about Government lands along the Santa Fe in western Kansas, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, subject to homestead entry.

In that region are millions of unoccupied acres. Much of this land can be irrigated or crops grown under the Campbell system of "dry farming."

Also, ask about the low-rate, semi-monthly

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

E. DAVIES,

Write for Calendar,

Principal.

A WORD

TO THE YOUNGER MEN.

In one of his famous Essays, John Stuart Mill, the great Economist, made the following terse statement:—

"We all desire to be well off, but few possess the EFFECTIVE DESIRE OF ACCUMULATION"

That is the point—to have both the wish and the WILL to save money.

To young men especially, a suitable Policy for Life Insurance is of peculiar benefit, for the very reason that it gives a definite incentive to SAVE. Especially is Endowment Insurance valuable, and, under the Great-West Life Endowments, the Policyholder has the strongest inducement to be regular and persistent in paying his premiums, in view of the highly profitable returns that will be at his disposal at the end of the Endowment period.

In a word, there is no better way of SAVING MONEY than under a Great-West Endowment Policy. The savings earn high interest and are protected by Life Insurance.

Full information will gladly be given on request.

Ask for the leaflet "ACTUAL RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS"

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